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CONFIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, INTELLIGENCE WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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(FROM)	
TO A LOS ATERN TO THE A PART A SE	50X1-HUM
SUBJECT: (FOREIGN TITLE) PROGRAMM BOYLVOY PODGOTOVKI SOLDAT SLUZHBY SUKHOPUTNYKH VOYSK	
Subject: (English Title)	
PROGRAM OF COMBAT TRAINING FOR LULISTED PERFOUNDEL OF THE REOUND ARMY	FAR UNITE 50X1-HUM

ACSI FORM

13 8 FEB. 56

DISSEMINATION FORM FOR INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION

CONFIDENTIAL

G-2 GS USA TRANSLATION

REGISTRY NUMBER

0-6387

PAGE NUMBER

Page 3:

TESKS AND MISSIONS, AND DIRICTIVES AND METHODS

BASIC MISSEONS

- I. To prepare and train well-disciplined and well-drilled soldiers for the services of the rear, men who are possessed of physical endurance and are mon-ditionally devoted to the interests of the Parky of Lenin-Stalin and of the Stalin dovernment.
- 2. To provide, for the soldiers of the services of the rear, the requisite knowledge and practical experience in their various specialties, to teach them careers by to preserve the technical material and material, to have a thorough knowledge of the rules for its use and for keeping it constantly in rectiness for use.
- 3. To teach the soldier to have complete mastery of his own weapon and just be sharing up, no that he will be able to use it skillfully in combat and also not the protection of military property.
- 4. To train the individual units of the rear services in such manner that they will be able expertly to carry out their missions in providing technical actuate and equipment as well as supplies for the maintenance of personnel.

DIR CTIVES PERFATHING TO ORGANIZATION

- 5. The program set forth in these pages is desirmed to prepare the soldings of the searches of the rear for the below-mentioned specializes, which was an interest to all large and mintor units of the Ground Forces:
 - ... reneral assembly methanic; and assembly unit specialist (for man) form
 - -- electriciens and battery specialists;
 - -- nac ine-tool lathe hand;
 - -- general assembly mechanics and essembly white specialists (automobile);
 - -- electric and gas welder:
 - volcanizer;
 - -- store-room band for tenk and automobile referred; printings
 - store-room hand for ordinance property; (reneral ordinance sent, and)
 - -- store-room hand for ordnance property: (artillery and amministion
 - store-room hand for fuel and lubricant supplies;
 ... store-room hand for food supplies;
 - store-room hand for (baggage train) clothing and personal equipment:

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Page L:

DISSENCONFIDENTIAL TRANSPECIAL HANDLING

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- medical aid men and orderlies;
- ooks;
- -- bakers;
- -- tailors;
- -- shomakers;
- Commissions t
- -- supply train (horse-dram, pack-borne) personnel;
- -- clerks;
- -- supply sergeants,

Soldiers assigned to specialties for which a very large number of men is available are not included under any special program, but nust be trained under the natural capabilities program.

6. The program is built up on the basis of 10.5 nonths of training (inclusive of one-half nonth allowed for transfer to the various camps) for each man in the services of the rear. The training year is divided into two training periods: the winter period (f meeths) and the summer period (5.5. months).

MIESTON FOR THE WINTER PERIOD: For the new recruit -- uniform basic training with the line units and specialist training for soldiers of the services of the rear. for mendiated personnel -- improvement in specialist knowledge and capabiliaties. In addition, the formation of service units of the smaller type is also yerself during the tinter training period.

The cirter period of training is divided into three parts:

FILE STATE: 1.5 wonths (36 training days) basic training for new recruits; carried on in line units in the usual man er. New recruits cannot be assigned to the services of the rear without having first completed this stage of the training.

SLOOM) STACE: 1.5 nonths (36 training days) specialist training for soldiers who are to be assigned to the services of the rear.

THEO STAGE: 2 months -- formation of the minor types of service units. During this stage the training for new recruits and recollisted men proceeds jointly.

MISSION FOR THE SUITER PERIOD: improvement of kno ledge and capabilities for all soldiers of the services of the rear, and training for service units.

This period is divided into three stages as prescribed by the program 65 training for units, on the regimental or separate battalion level, of the various types.

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7. The specialist training for soldiers of the services of the rear as conducted during the second stage of the winter training period is carried on the basis of a muster organized by the commanding officer of one of the large units. This muster is conducted at one and the same time for all specialists of the services of the rear and is planned in such marner that it begins not later than imaximate 10-15 days after completion of the first stage of the winter training period.

The duration of this muster is 1.5 months (36 training days, inclusive of 6 short days). The number of training hours per day of training is 8 ordinarily, with two hours less preceding each day off.

During the time of this muster the soldiers are excused from guard and fatigue duties.

8. The mustam is organized by the commander of the large unit at those service units (and subordinate units) which offer the best opportunities for successfully training the soldier in his specialty (have sufficiently large cadres already trained, training exhibits, adequate material and operating facilities). Thus the nuster of auto-expairmen is nost suitably conducted at the automobile repair shop of the large unit, the nuster of shoc takers and tailors at the large unit's clothing supply shop, the muster of whore-room hands at the corresponding type of storage depot, the muster of medical personnel at the medical unit, and so forth.

The commanding officer of the large unit will assign men from other elements of the large unit in so far as they may be needed for training soldiers of the services of the rear in their respective specialties.

9. The resultated non and new recruits are given an opportunity to perfect their specialist knowledge and capabilities in the course of their daily practical work (duty in steps, size froms, offices, receiving wards, etc.).

Organisation of the service units and subordinate units proceeds in the course of tactical and headquarters-staff instruction, but also in the course of the special training for services of the rear.

All soldiers of the services of the rear, and all of the service units, are brought in for the tactical and headquarters-staff instruction.

So far as they are conducted for the companies and battalions, these training exercises are participated in by all soldiers whose regular duties in the services.

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of the rear are with a battalion or with a company, respectively. The commanders of the intermediate units (e.g. regiment or separate battalion) make assignments, according to the training purpose of the exercise, to the company and battalion tactical exercises for subordinate service units, establishing a systematic procedure for this purpose.

Page 6:

In those instances where improvement of the specialist knowledge and capabilities of a recalisted soldier of the services of the rear cannot be accomplished in the process of their daily operational duties, the commending officer of the large unit will issue an order to have short-term musters established according to the warrows expecialties required, for calls that do not involve in excess of 15 training days per year.

11. The time devoted to military and political training for the soldiers of the services of the rear is as follows:

FOR SHI MEGNUISS:

- -- during the first stage of the winter training period -- 276 hours (at the rate of 18) hours per month);
- during the second stage of the same period -- 81 hours (at the rate of 54 hours pair south);
- -- during the third stage of the winter training period and throughout the suggest training period -- 266 hours (at the rate of 38 hours per month);

PUR BEENLISTED SOLDIERS:

-- throughout the entire training year (10.5 months) -- 380 hours (at the rate of 38 hours per month).

Study roups for exercises in military and political training for soldiers of the rervices of the rear (other than soldiers of the services of the rear of the line units) are organized by the commenders of the intermediate units (e.g. regiment or reparate battalion).

The men who are performing regular duty with the services of the rear in the subordinate units of the line are given military and political training each at his own unit.

12. The training topics for new recruits are the same for every type of specialist:

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during the second stage, during the period of the specialist muster; during the remaining stages, at the various minor units themselves (in the training proups), jointly with the resultsted soldiers.

- 13. A check on progress in each one of the training subjects is made:
- -- by the plateon commander (company or battalion commander) on the progress made by each individual soldier;
- by the resiment's (separate battalion's, etc.) deputy commander for supplies or chief of the service on the progress of each one of the his service units.

 The "Facks days in the minor service units are conducted, as a general rule, at the rate of h days per montice.
- 25. In conformity with foint 8 of Directives Pertaining to Organization of the Prosum of Institual Craiming Ame of the Hifle degiment of the Ground Porces to perfect the kno hadre and practical capabilities of military chauffeurs (and tractor driv-Page 7) eral, the Fro was presented in these pages includes technical training for the drivers of motor vehicles.

conducted
The occurses of technical training are expanied in platoon groups or anized for
this purp se by order of the commanding officer of the "chart!" (reminent, separate
by
babballian etc.), i.e. the intermediate units."

GENERAL DIRECTIVES PERFAINING TO METHOD

- 16. The mexi-books to be used as basic texts in teaching the soldiers of the serv
 (Bocyce Ustavy)

 ines of the mear include the following: the Field Manuals of the different arms and

 Unit Interior Economy Regulations
 services, the Orill Manual (Etroyevoy Ustav), the Eastelmann Manuals (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishments (Distributions Custom Vandrenney Sluzhoy), the Code of Disciplinary Punishmen
- 17. The training provided for the soldiers must proceed in consecutive order, advancing from simple and easy matters to the complex and difficult matters.
- 18. The basic principle to applied in the training is as follows: a practical demonstration accompanied by brief exclanation by the commander; imitation, by the soldiers themselves, of the method (process) that was demonstrated to them; check on correct

OCS FORM 200-1 AUS 51 200-1 DISSEMICONER ENTARANS PECAL HARDEN

(Classification Story)

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From 15 (2001) and to train the soldier until he has fully mastered the method of process in question.

If From theoretical topic must be made clear with the use of visual aids (2000) received, tabulations, mock-ups, training films, exhibits, etc.) until (2000) acldier has fully assimilated the problem under consideration.

trosphics and have of property, maintenance of property, and the like, one let bettlep a const of honesty and a protective attitude toward national property, in addition to conserving experiness in the work of carrying into effect the theat instructions and correctly preparing the requisite documents.

derived the instruction has to do with one of the many aspects of war address, the instructor must emphasize the leading part played by Comrade Stalin, two Communist Party, and the contribution made by Poviet scientists, continents, communications, and the leading Stakhanovites, in creating and perfecting first.

Last rescribe for their country, in organizing the processes of production, and the increase the productiveness of labor and to achieve high making of the output.

In Political the wather he given at the rate of h hours per week (two lescons is hence each). O minutes of the braining time, on days when no other politic-

Page of this, important p. 7.

Para la se Table, Penalsation p. 8.

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60		and the same of th	SECOND STAGE	The second secon	TER TRAININ	WG PERIOD				
PAGE NUMBER		Mach. Tool Lathe Hd.	Tank&Auto Gen. Ordn.& Engineer Equipm.; Art Wateriel&Ammun. Fuel	.Equipment . Cooks; Re	h.&Person.	Medical Per Farriers.	sonnel;	Tailors; Shoemakers.	Supply Train (Horse-Drawn, 1 Borne) Person	Pack- nel
ER G-6387	1. Specialist Training	175	175	165	The second Principles of the Second	170	en wester USF unfreet	165	160	
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Page 10:

PROGRAM FOR MILITARY TRAINING

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION REQUIRED FOR ALL SPECIALISTS

POLITICAL TRAINING

This training is conducted in conformity with directives issued by the y koye.

Shief of Political Administration (Glavnoe Politichester Upravleniye) of the Soviet Army.

TACTICAL TRAINING

Furpose of Training. To perfect habits that will enable the soldier to conduct himself to best advantage on the field of battle, independently and as member of a squad (group).

DIRECTIVES AS TO METHOD

The subjects of tactical training assigned in common to the soldiers of all service units and specialties must be mastered by means of tactical drill exercises performed by them as members of a squad (xxx crew, etc.). As to the rest, the conduct of the exercises will be governed by the directives (as to method) contained in the general training programs of the respective arms and services.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each.

Filherman	er VIII-de Tomor augustum and Markey and an angeles	Designation of Subjects		of Hours Summer Period
	1.	The Soldier in Defensive Combat Action	are tul	Ţŧ
	2.	Guard and Lentry Fost Duty	2*	RALIN
	3.	The Squad in Offensive Combat Action .	8	g-ska
	11.	The Squad in Defensive Combat Action .	79h 1474	6
		LATOT	: 10	10

The new recruits are trained in special assemblies will others, until the regular joint training begins.

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Subject 1. THE SOLDIER IN METERSIVE COMBAT ACTION

Exercise 1. Preparations for defense. Choice and fitting up of places for firing.

Preparations for conducting fire.

Exercise 2. Repelling an enemy attack. Actions while artillary and mortar shelling

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is in progress. Activities when the combet alarm is given. Conducting fire, by direction of the commander or independently. Annihilation of attacking enemy tenks and infeatry. Cooperation with neighboring troops. Annihilation of enemy troops entering the fire trench or communicating trench.

Subject 2. GUARD AND SENTRY POST DUTY

Observation.

Guard post duties. Advancing a sentry post and finding a location for it. Actions of the sentry upon appearance of an individual enemy soldier or upon the approach of a group. Relieving sentries.

Subject 3. THE SQUAD IN OFFENSIVE COMBAT ACTION

Exercise 1. Actions of the squad during an attack. Occupying and fitting up the highest-off position. Making ready for the attack. The attack itself. Annihation of enemy personnel during the attack. Exploitation of favorable conditions for a determined sivance. Repulsing a counter-attack made by the enemy.

Exercise 2. The squad's combat action in the depth of the enemy defense position. (advances)

Attacks made in the depth of the enemy position. Coordination of fire and movement.

Overcoaling mine fields and other obstacles. Sudden attack and annihilation of the various individual nests of enemy resistance. Repulsing counter-attacks.

Subject L. THE SQUAD IN DEFENSIVE COMBAT ACTION

Macroise 1. Organizing the defense. The squad's position. Clearing the field of view and the field of fire. Organizing fire and fire liaison with neighboring troops. Digging a trench. Maintaining field service during defensive action.

Exercise 2. Repelling an enemy advance or attack. Conservation of the battle field. The squad's actions under artillery fire, and in the event of an air attack or chemical attack by the enemy. Repelling recommaissance activities, and annihilation of attacking enemy tanks and infantry. Combat against enemy personnel making an irruption into the firing trench or communication trench.

Page 17:

MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING

Purpose of Training. To perfect habits that will enable the soldier to conduct carbine fire at measured distances.

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INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION PAGE NUMBER G-6387 Page 12: (cont'd) list of Subjects and Time spent on each. Number of Hours Designation of Subjects Winter Feriod Summer Period Construction of the Carbine Methods and Bules applicable to 2. 8 Caroine Fire Throwing Mend Grenades 3 TOTAL: 17 70 PEMARK: Exercise 1 (two hours) on Subject 1 and Exercises 1 and 2 (5 hours) on Subject 2 are conducted during the winter priod: -- new recruits, in special assemblies; - others, until the regular joint training begins. Subject 1. CONSTRUCTION OF THE CARRINE Terminology and structure of the parts of the carbine. Commonly Emercice 1. causes of delay in firing, and their elimination. Emercise 2. Diseasembling and assembling the carbine. Method for daily inspecthon of the soldier's carbins. Subject R. WETHODS AND MULES APPLICABLE TO CARBINE FIRE Frercise 1. Preparation for fire from prome position, using the support. Loading; aiming devices; taking aim; firing; unloading the carbino. Exercise 2. Preparation for five from prone position without using the support; and firing upon single open targets with time limit. Exercise 3. Fire with sharp assumition. Subject 3. THROWING HAND TREMADES Position of the parts and mechanisms of the granade before it is Exercise 1. armed, and their function while the grenade is being armed and thrown. Preparation for throwing the granede; and throwing the granede with Emercise 2. accurate aim from fixed position. Pege 13:
Purpose of Training. DRILL FORMATION TRAINING To develop soldierly bearing in the individual, and solidarity of action

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in the various squad formations.

13A DISSEMINATION FORM FOR INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION

List of Subjects and Time spent on each.

Interigence translation

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Mist of Subjects and Time spent on each.

	Designation of Subjects		of House Summer Ferlod	
**************************************	Drill Hovements and Walk without Meapon	Section of the Commission of t	3	
2.	Duill Hovements and Walk with Weapon	381	3	
3-	Hoverent in Bounds and Crooping	tyris may	?	
i _{s x}	Squad Pormutions	L	Ž.	
3.	Movements by Automobile	8 -	- weigh	
	TOTAL:	RE	and the second s	

Subject L. DHILL MOVIMEN IS AND WALK WITHOUT WEAFOR

Into Za

Asymptical. Drill position of the soldier. Execution of the communds: Execu-Asympton, Asympton, (Right, or Left) Dress. Turns in place. Salute in

Privates A. Drill step and paredo step. Novement at a walk and conting.

Amuelas A. Times in mobion.

Approaching and leaving a superior officer.

Intil Normal pp. 19, 22, 31-67, 69-76.

Sedject 2. DRIVL MOVEMENTS AND WALK WITH WEAPON

Morroise 1. Drill position of the coldier with weapon. Hennel of arms in Arms Order, Arms, Order, Arms, Massachen of the commands: Sling Minima, Shoulder Arms, Massachen Sandy and The Expense the Sandy the rifle across the back.

Sperpise ?: Warns and movement with the weapon. Movement at a welk and run-

Exercise 3: Memori of arms while in motion. Execution of the commends:

Exercise h: Saluting with weapon, in place and in motion. Approaching and limiting a superior officer, while earning the weapon.

3311 Manual: pp. 18-63, 75-63.

Subject 3. METHOD OF MOVING IN BOUNDS, AND CHEEPING

Agreement on of the commands: Down, and Up. Advancing in bounds and creeping,

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Drill Manuel: pp. 84-91.

Subject is SQUAD FORMATION

Energies 1. Deployed formations of the equadisingle-rank formation and doubleneals for satton. Forming a squad and drawing it up in line. Execution of the conand: Attention, At East, (Right, Left) Dress, Dismissed. Turning novements of ta egud.

Exercise 2. Morements of the squad in deployed formation and changes of the Charties of becament. Reforming the squed from one rank into two, and vice versa. The law willes. Sucception of the commends: Steck Rifles and Take Arms.

Exercise 2. The squed in marching formation. Changing the squed from a ellun into deployed formation, and vice versa; changing the squad from single file the a cribmum of havis, and vice versa; changing the direction of novement in coi-H. I. KING W. LEWA

Forwaide 4. Teploying the squed as skirmishers. Movement of the squed in y position as oktomishers. Moving into etteck.

1 mill lanual: pp. 98-327.

Subject 5. MOVIMENT ON MOTOR VEHICLES

I sing lowe formation prior to boarding the vehicle. Charling on weapons. and of behing places chosed the rehicle. Behavior on route. Signals of command, the ... and methods of passing them on. Duties of vehicle personnel and officers or and have the specifical from the vehicle. Actions in the event of a cuddon extuck in his entire

5:0011 Hammit: po. 274-298.

The Append and to not study Subject 5.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

beyon and training. To improve the soldier's physical condition and to develop to it a posterning areroises with generation equipment.

List of Subjects and Time spant on each.

Designation of Swiject	Winter period	l Summer Perio	JÖ.
1. Cymnastic Exercises:	12*	-petd	
b) Group ino	wie fied wie fied	19	may some receiped
TOT	AL: 12	10	

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Number of Hours

THE MEDICAL TRANSCATION

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Piga Hi (contid)

Postcisen 1-8 (8 hours) are taken up: with the new recruits, in special assemblies; with others, until the beginning of the joint iralning.

Subject L. UTWHASTIS EXERCISES

Amerokse vitih mekabis

Land Jawas Two men carrying a third.

project. Howard fol box -- pull-up, Maningrisellemmestrematicis Buils, vault-

to you (weight 10%-110 cm.) - jumping on one's laces, and jumping formand.

Parallel Bare:

Horizontal bear, (height 130-150 on.) the

normannan pennyi neight 130-150 cm.) the marketing cappaniting one's weight. Hanikingakansankiningkiniikhanankankankingan marketing cappaniting on st

remain of well-day on it. na a na la militar del processo de la company de la compan

(vith veribbs?) have defail Host kurel bar - "god"en nebesom" (pull-up ?) Vaulting horse (beight

ing) - factor with legs spread. Acrobabics - backward turn, with help-

Totals: A. Ol maing the tilted Ledder. Parallel bars - swinging on the support.

logical Richard Frought 130-150 to.) - Walking backward and sideways.

I would be Mosimowial bor -- Manging beckmands. Exercise with lose: relaing a

field paractive ages). Aerobables - Roll, forward and beckward.

nomics for Charleng the slanted rope. Farallel bars - Reising operals into

indifine position with the back kept straight. Distance-jumping and high-jumping

the desirable there.

i Burgo 2. Frederical Bar - Swinging. Haridontal bosn (keight 159-150 cm.) -

Thing with collibrated novements of the hands and legs. Acrobatics -- decide

11.41

Zhos 1):

and a true, with bein between the bars. Jump into the depth (height 2.5 m.).

Second Organ. Liebaueskinene

To works I. Howkennal Bar -- Brack filly on the ber. Farallel bers -- forward

will doubled up. Fuck broadwise (height 125 ca.) - jump with knees dram up.

Bauroise 2. Climbing the rope (pole) -- using the hands only. Parallel bars --

harming and straightening arms while swinging. Buck (height 125 cm.) - jump

sicorise.

Promotoe 3. Horisontal bar -- heading suspended from the knees. Exercise with

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SPECIAL HANDLING

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17 to 1 475.

ACCU FISH B LIFEL FS

log communing a man. Buck cidewise (height 125 cm.) -- jump with legs spread.

inductive it. Foisting with turn. Parallel bare -- Holsting with becaused many.

provided j. Norizontal bar ... Forward turn hanging. Parallel bars ... jumping in the soi, ligs spread. Mars Duck Lengthwise (height 120 cm.) ... jump with

dystical instaing Wanual: pp. 67-77, 81-90.

MANUALS AND REGULATIONS

the soldier's knowledge and practical habits:

- the community cut precisely the requirements of the Regulations; end

- the precise the company duty in exemplary measure and performing their

lick of Subjects and Time spent on cach.

Pasignation of Subject

Number of Hours Managements multiplease a suited

Winter Feriod:

THE THIE END INDENSITYED ALLERAND CONTRACTOR

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Inturior Service Regulations:

The his Sunscinel and Cooperation

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Manual on Barrison and Grard duby:

to the end Suites of Guard Personnal

Ž,

TOTAL:

TOTAL:

THE CODE OF LISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENT

FURIEGY L: DISCIPLINARY PARALTILS AND IN LUTIVES

Conscional. Disciplinary penalties imposed upon private soldiers. The sights of a surmander (from squad commander up through regimental commander) to impose the plants penalties. The methods of carrying disciplinary penalties into cifect,

with the new recruits the subjects are taken up during the special across of and with the recalisted men up to the period of joint training.

13A DISSEMINATION FORM FOR INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION (CONTINUATION SHEET)

CONFIDENTIALLY NUMBER INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION PAGE NUMBER Page 17: (cont'd) Incentives provided for the enlisted men(private). The rights KANNAK NEGERIA BERGERAKAN BERGERAK KENGEN KENGEN KENGEN KENGEN BERGERAK BER Exercise 2: of changelers to make use of these incentives, Code of Disciplinary Punishment: pp. 8-11, 13, 15, 18-20, 23; 26-32, 52-53, 99-73, 75-78. INTERIOR SERVICE REGULATIONS SUBJECT 2: MEMBERS OF THE HULLITARY PERSONNEL AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THESE General duties of military personnel. Buties of the enlisted man. Mildusty weaks and grades and the corresponding insignia. Superior and subordinate, serior and jumier. inovelse 2. The procedure of receiving and executing orders. Methods of coleding. Military courtesy and rules for the conduct of military personnel. Interior Service Regulations: pp. 1-33, b1-65, 153-155. THE DAILY DETAIL DUTIES AND THOSE OF THE ORDERLY SUBJUAT 3: Buily detail dubies, what they comprise, who is designated for them, and who is in clarge. Pictributing the daily details. Duties of the orderly. Envertor Service Regulations: pp. 228, 230-233, 252-25h, 275-277, 300-321, 383-34-200 - Fals GARRISON AND INTERIOR GUARD DUTY REGULATIONS FUE JEUT 4: RIGHTS AND DUTTES OF GUARDS AND SENTEDIS in survey. Invalig of the sentry. Duties of the sentry. Occasions for the The sentry's special duties. Duties of prisoner escepts sonicy to use his maspea. and in sucrements. Carrison and Interior Guard Duty Regulations: pp. 165-189. COMPAT ENGINEER TRAINING Despose of Training. To teach the soldier how to construct and equip protective were for personnel and materiel.

and the same of	£.)	water Period:	Andergramment	and the second second	~~; 4~ ,,,	A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	Name and the second	art, fra Leten verd verste gerekentliche für vertreiten verste bezon in der ver volletzen.
7.	o.	Construction	OL.	Cover	for	Personnel	udia.	\$5.
2	6	Construction	οſ	Cover	for	Materiel	-	Žį

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SUBJECT 1: CONSTRUCTION OF COVER FOR PERSONNEL

Exercise 1. Special tranches (gorges) and stone parapets; their functions, principal dimensions, excavation, and fitting out with sanitary and technical installabilities. Construction of overheadcovering and camouflage.

Decreise 2. Building shacks with improvised materials, fitting them out, end each leging them. Franklarity with the construction and fitting out of dugouts.

SUBJECT 2; CONSTRUCTION OF COVER FOR MATERIEL

objects on the terrain and Exercise 1. Use of kanadamakanakan store-rooms to provide shelter for kitchans, takeries, rtore-rooms, shops. Providing camouflage with the aid improvised make rial and regular, issued camonflage property.

inspecial 2. Fitting and construction of special trenches (gorges) and stone party of and field sheds for materiel. Fage 9:

CHEMICAL WARFARE TRAINING

Pury MO of Training. 1. To teach the use of the individual's own equipment for ambigas defense and decontamination.

2. To familiarize the soldier with methods of treating performed and of decontaminating personnel equipment, weapons, and other material.

Mast of Subjects and Time spent on each.

	Designation of Subject.	Number of Hour	3
Le.	Wears for Chemical Protection of the Skin	ra metal et disprese haveren i a anescentrativa ne macaza.	in This eventure, with
2.	Exercises in Contaminated Air (Chember)	2	
3.	Treating Personnel, and Decontaminating Personal Equipment, weapons, and other material	3	
	TYTA 7.4	manan kalendari kale L	an of elements

SUBJECT 1: THE MLANS FOR CHEMICAL PROTECTION OF THE SKIN individual pro-

iso of the washesurficientive capa, poncho (?) (nakidka-podstilka), protection fort-wear, protective clock (plashed), protective apron, protective robe (kinsing) and the purposes for which they are intended. Purpose and use of the protective combinations and of the light-weightprotective suit.

SUBJECT 2: EXERCISES IN CONTAMINATED AIR (CHAMBER)

Brauniasuks Checking the gas mask and determining that it is in order. Putting

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on the gas mask in contaminated air. Using a domaged gas mask and replacing it in

SUEJECT 3: TREATING PERSONNEL AND DECONTAMINATING PERSONAL EQUIPMENT, WEAPONS, AND OTHER MATERIEL

Surcise 1. Use and contents of the individual gas casualty first-sid bit, and takes for using it. Fractical methods for treating personnel and for decontemination of the personal equipment with the aid of the individual gas casualty first-aid bit. For Sid Construction 2. Understanding of the methods of preliminary, and complete decontemination of the season and of other combat material. Construction of equipment for the construction of machine game and mortare, and the use of such equipment. The

preliminary and class the complete decentamination of weapons and combat material of

inde intro.

MINITARY TOPOGRAPHI

have to of hadring. To devolop the soldfer's skill in orienting himself on the fact the purfers notements according to a given azimuth; to make use of a small scale new (lingram).

Designation of Subjects and Time spent on each.

Designation of Subject

Number of Hours

Summer Period:

- 1. Organization on the Terrain and Movements eccording to a given Asimuth
- 2. Scale of the Map, Measurement of Distances, end Meading Maps

13

TOTAL:

8

SUBJECT 1: ORIENTATION ON THE TERRAIN AND MOVEMENTS ACCORDING TO A GIVEN AZIAUTH

Provided L. Ameri Orientation on the Verrain according to landmarks and the deal points of the compass. Use of landmarks in determining one's own position, and rinding one's way back. The compass and its speciment determining the cardinal points with the aid of the compass.

Exercise 2. Determining the cardinal points from the sum and by various other means. Determining the azimuth on the terrain, and directions according to a significantia. Movement according to a given asimuth.

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SUBJECT 2: SCALE OF THE MAP, MEASUREMENT OF DISTANCES, AND READING MAPS

Exercise 1. Understanding of the numerated map scale. The linear scale, and select of saing it. Measuring distances on the map, with the aid of compasses. suals indicator limes, improvises mesns, and by visual estimate.

Pero 2 1 Conventional symbols, and numerical designations, on maps. Reading the conventional symbols. Orienting the map.

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAINING

Para as of Praining. To fimiliarize the soldier with the general structure of the who obile, with facts and lubricants, and with the rules for servicing an automobile.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

* overhelm se	Designation of Subject	MUNICES OF THE SANA
	Winter Period:	
	General Structure of the Automobile	j,
2.,	Upo of Materials	8
. Š. o	Peri Service and Servicing end Automobile	9

TOTAL: 35

MANUE:

For new recruits all of the subjects are taught during the appoint another easonbly, for the tobbers, up till the beginning of the abet testadag.

GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE AUTOMOBILE # SUBJECT 1.

The automobile and its uses. Classification of types of motor Brewedow L. ethicles, according to their regular assigned function, and according to their realchility. Short technical description of the automobile. Function, leastion, and appachment of the various individual assemblies, mechanisms, and devices of the Automobile.

Exordes 2. General structure of the motor, the transmission, the wheel assombly, rand the control mechanisms.

SUBJECT 2.

USE OF MATERIALS

The motor-transport and motor-repair units use the time allotted to Moson Venicle Training to perfect their knowledge in specialties on the subject, escarding to the judgment of the commanding officer of the unit.

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Fuels, imbricants, and cooling liquids. The simplest methods for determining the quality of the gasoline and oil. Methods of handling gasoline, oil, and such-freeze mixtures. Rules for fueling an automobile.

Fage 22:

SUBJECT 3. PARK SERVICE AND SERVICING AM AUTOMOBILE

Expection L. Motor vehicle parks. Purpose of the parks, and problems that arise in connection with those. Types of parks. Besic features of a park.

Exercise 2. Bules for the internal arrangment of parks. Fire fighting equipment in the parks, and rules for using it to put out fires.

Exercise 3. Holes for distributing and placing motor vehicles in permanent parks and field parks. Rules for admission to the park and to motor vehicles in the park. Rules for integrating vehicles into and out of the park and for putting them into their parking space.

Exercise b. Shope of the work in servicing an automobile. Types and time intervals of servicing. Inspection of vehicle before it leaves the park/during halts and at stopping points). Daily technical servicing.

MEDICAL PRAINING

Francise of Training. To acquaint the soldier with basic rules of prophylexis against contagious diseases and to teach him practical first aid methods to be applied to wounded man and gas casualties on the battle field.

list of Subjects and Time spent on each Pesignation of Subject

Number of House

Swmer Period:

Į.

2. Prophylaxis against parasitic typhoid diseases

3.

3. First aid to wounded men on the battle field

1.

k. Self-help and mutual assistance in cases of con temination with towical combat agents

1

#

TOTAL:

SUBJECT 1: PROPHYLAXIS A CAINST AGUTE DIBEASES OF THE CASTO-INTESTINAL TRACT

Dysentery, abdominal typhus, cholera. Basic symptoms, exciting causes,

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A. "1

Pago 23:

someons of infection, methods of spreading the disease, and prophylaxis against those diseases.

SUBJECT 2.1 PROPHILAXIS AGAINST PARASITIC TYPHOID DISEASES

Restinguations typing and recurrent typing, basic symptoms, exciting causes, sources of inflection, methods of a spreading the disease, and prophylaris against three diseases.

SUBJECT 3: FIRST AND TO WOUNDED MEN ON THE FIELD OF SATTLE

Removing the wounded man to shelter. Giving first aid to the wounded first aid on the field of battle. Bules for using the individual remixed hit. Putting on a burninger. First aid in cases of broken bone.

SUBJECT L: SELF-HELF AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF CONTAMINATION WITH TOXICAL COMEST AGENTS

Salidately and mutual secistence in cases of contemination with vesicant toxic egants. This for using the individual gas essualty first aid kit. Giving first add to econ of contemnation with suffocating gas and harassing agents.

FIRE PROTECTION TRAINING

Propose of Prolating. To teach the soldier methods of fire prevention, measures to the taken plant a fire is discovered, and methods of extinguishing it.

Last of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subject			House
a isu inchi i	Vincer Period:			
-1-6	General Methods of Fire Projection		8	
2,	and Notices of extinguishing fires		2	
3.	Basic Rules of Fire Fighting	entre de la companya	2	DESCRIPTION OF DESCRIPTION OF STREET
		TOTAL:	6	

GEMARK:

For new recruits all of these subjects are taught during the apecial, and for the others until the beginning of the joint training period.

Paga di:

SUBJECT 1: GENERAL METHODS OF FIRE PROTECTION

motor vehicles. Measures of fire protection during the protection of soldiers in their quarters. The duties of men on daily details, in so far as fire prevention is concernal.

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SUBJECT 2: WEARS OF EXTINUUISHING FIRES

Fire extinguishers, their uses, construction, rules for charging and maintenance. How to operate fire entinguishers in use, and how to start them. structure of hand-operated fire pumps and how to operate them in case of fire. The structure of indeer fire hydrants, the equipment for them, and how to operate this equipment in case of fire.

SUBJECT 3: BASIC MULES OF FIRE FIGHTING

The daties of military personnel when a fire is discovered. Basic rules for extinguishing fires in military barracks, evers rooms for various types of properby, Suel, amunithous, tenks, and moter vehicles.

Page 25:

PHOGRAM FOR SPECIALIST YRAINING

GENERAL ASSEMBLY MECHANIC AND ASSEMBLY-UNIT SPECIALIST FOR TAME FORCES

Purpose of Training. 1. To explain the structure of combat vehicles, the functioning and malfunctioning of the various assemblies, rules for using end servicing the vehicles.

2. To teach repairs made on combat vehicles and their individual assemblies at stationary shops and under field conditions.

DIRECTIVES AS TO METHOD

The basic training in the specialty includes instruction in the structure of the vehicle and in practical work.

The instruction given in these subjects proceeds in the order as set forth in the progress. In teaching the repair work, the student's attention is called especially to the development of habits of property and intelligently keeping the place of work in order, and its tools and manufacturent also habits of carefully operating the repair machinery (the machine asks whole, its various assemblies and details) and other repair equipment.

Practical work in repairing vehicles, and their various assemblies and details, that require reconditionings

To teach repairs, according to established technological rules and technical requirements and in accordance with time standards, on military vehicles and their

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individual assemblies and details; and at the same time also to incorporate the most recent improvements in the technological process of the repairs. Page 26:

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

Sob-solventry, viter of equity	Designation of Subjects	Wester of Hours	
6.0	Tanks and Self-Proppiled Artillery Mountings of the Soviet Army		~~
(9) 44 13	Structure of the Combat Tank	23.	
i a	Structure, functioning, malfunctioning, and regulation of the individual mechanisms and assemblies of the	a isak h6	
le »	Information on the Subject of Electrical Engineering	k	
3.	Structure of the Tank's Electrical Equipment	6	
6.	Operating a Combat Tank	20	
7 .	Conexal Assembly Work (Smith's Shop)	38	
8.	Mulfunctioning and Defects of Assemblies on Tanks	\$.	
9.	Besic Aspects of Organisation and Technology of Mili-	 16	
10.	Haberials used in Tenk Repairs	W.	
22.	Organizing the Work and the Place of Work	5	
22.	Receiving the Tank for Repairs	à.	
13.	Rules for Disessembling and Assembling the Mechanisms	Ž,	
Mi.	Replacing a Motor; Replacing and Repairing its System	12	
15 a	Replacing and Repairing the Transmission Assembly	8	
36 a	Replacing Sections and Details of the Suspension and of the Wheel Assembly	ţ,	
7. E 2	Driving the tank around and testing it after replacement of details or minor assemblies	.	
	The ARCENIA SHAPE ARCED LATE	2000 Sel 3-21 common independental automorphism in dependent automorph	1770

TOTAL: 275

SUBJACT 1: TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED ARTILLERY MOUNTINGS OF THE SOVIET ARMY

Classification of tanks and self-propelled artillery mountings -Restricted. according to weight, armament, mission. The role played by the Party and by Compade Stalin in person in the creation of first-class Russian tank material. Briss account of the combat and technical properties of the Russian-made tanks and self-propelled artillery mountings.

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> SUMUCTURE OF THE COMBAT TANK SUBJEUT 2:

Esservice 1. Easic parts of the tank. The structure of the armored part and its coordines. Structure of the ports and observation devices, and rules for using them. Page Fortion and attachment of the various assemblies, mechanisms, supplementary equip-

month, measuring and control devices, and installations.

Empirise 2. Function and structure of the turret. Structure of the ball-bearing respond, blocking devices, ports, and observation degices of the turrat, and the rules for making use of them. Mountings and armor protection of the armament. We show of operating the revolving mechanism and servicing it.

SUBJECT 3: STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONING, MALFUNCTIONING, AND RECELLATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL MECHANISMS AND ASSEMBLIES OF THE TANK

Principles of functioning of the internal combustion motor. The Drawadeo L. burde meharisms of the notor. Four-cycle and two-cycle processes. Wotion conconsider the gower of the engine and the torsional monerat. The dependence of power and toreional moment on the number of turns of the crankshelt, the degree of comprossion, and the moment of feeding the fuel or spark-advence. Notions concerning Rosses of fuel and mechanical losses. Advantages and disadvantages of the dissel motor as compared with the carburator engine.

Symptoms and functioning of the crackgear. Requirements arising Erarolso 2. in compaction with the crankgear mechanism. Disorders of the mechanism and their elimmina.

of details Structure and functioning of the fieding and distribution mechan-Mucroiso 3. hame. Masses of distribution. Method of functioning of the cylinders. Method of regulating valves and gasoline-distributing installations. Disorders, and methods of anticipating and removing them.

Structure of the feed system. General information concerning fuel Asuroise 4. and the different types of fuel. Diagram of the feed system. Purpose, positionly and attachment of assemblies and devices of the feed system. The functioning of the feed system.

Exercise 5. (Concerning tanks with diesel motors.) Purpose and technical properties of the fuel pump. Structure and functioning of the fuel pump and of the gray burner; rules for attaching them to the engine. Structure and functioning of the supercharger.

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(Concerning tanks with carbureter angines.) Purpose, structure, and functhoning of the carbureter. Its regulation and installation on the engine.

Exercise 6. Structure and functioning of the fuel pump, filter, air-cooling system, tenks, stopcocks, fuel conduits, and measuring devices. Mechanisms for controlling the feed system, and regulation of those mechanisms. Rules for servicing the assemblies of the feed system. Irrogularities, and their anticipation and elimination.

Exercise 7. Structure of the lubricating system. Notions concerning friction and the purpose of lubrication. Information concerning frakes lubricating oils used during the summer and during the winter, and concerning their substitutes. The lubrication diagram. Purpose, position, and attachment of assemblies and devices of the lubricating system. Pressures and temperatures required by the oil under different working conditions,

Exercise 6. Structure and functioning of the oil pump, oil-cooling assemblies, filters, and control devices. Tanks, stopcocks, and oil conduits. The oil-flow structure and rules for making use of 1%. Care of the labricating system. Irregularities, and mathods for discovering, anticipating, and removing them. Methods for changing oil or adding oil to the system.

Exercise 9. Structure of the cooling system. The need for cooling. Information concerning the cooling liquids used for cooling the engine. Precautionary measures for tandling anti-freeze mixtures (the enti-freeze mixture is a poison). Purpose, position, and attachment of assemblies and devices of the cooling system, and their method of functioning. Incoming and out-going cooling air, and methods of controlling the flow of air. Temperatures of the cooling liquid required under different working conditions of the engine.

Exercise 10. Assemblies and devices for starting the motor. Purpose of the starter, and rules for using it. Structure and functioning of the system for starting the motor by compressed air. Ways of getting the motor started in the cold air of winter. Structure and functioning of the devices used for that purpose; the care of these devices, and rules for using them.

Examples of the starter system, and ways of anticipating and removing them.

Exercise 11. Malfunctioning of the motor, the reasons therefore, and methods for discovering and removing them.

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Exercise 12. Purpose, structure, and functioning of the main friction clutch. Throwing in the main friction clutch. Method of taking out, disassembling, assembling, and replacing individual details of the main friction clutch. Bules for using the main friction clutch. Irregularities of the main friction clutch, their causes, and methods of discovering and removing them. Clutch adjustment: at the factory and in operation. Care of the main friction clutch.

Exercise 13. Purpose, structure, and functioning of the example exists gear shift. Ratio of transmission, changes of power of traction. Control gear of the gear shift and its attachment in the tembat tank. Bules for using the gear shift.

Exercise No. Irregularities of the goar shift, and their causes; ways of anticipating and eliminating them. Adjustment of the gear-shift controls. Care of the gear shift.

Reverse gear Exercise 35. Storringram brake mechanisms. Purpose, position, and structure and reverse gear functioning of the minerity mechanism. Method of linking it with other assemblies of the tank structure. Purpose, position, and structure and functioning of the brakes; and rules for using them.

Purpose, position, and structure of the reverse-gear controls, and their functioning.

Exercise 16. Halfunctioning of the reverse gear mechanism; it causes; means of preventing and removing them. Adjusting the reverse gear mechanism, the brakes, and their controls, and the care of these machanisms.

Exercise 17. The side drive. Purpose, position, attachment, structure, and functioning of the side drive. Malfunctioning, its causes, means of prevention and removal. Method of adjusting it. Hethod of replacing minor assemblies and details of the side drive, and the care of these mechanisms.

Exercise 18. Adjusting the control gear. Operational adjustment of the controls of the main friction goar, gear shift, and reverse-gear mechanism. Technical conditions for adjustment. Technological charts.

The underframe. Purpose, position, and structure of the assemblies Exercise 19. and details of the underframe. Attachment of the assemblies and details to the body of the vehicle. Method of replacing the various individual assemblies. Malfunctioning, its causes, methods of prevention and correction. Methods of adjustment, and

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and care of the underframe. Technical conditions for dismounting, mounting, and addjusting the minor assemblies of the underframe.

SUBJECT A: INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Exercise 1. Static and dynamic electricity. Conductors and non-conductors. Two types of electricity. Potential and voltage. Electric capacity. Condensers and their structure. Notion concerning electric current. The strength of current. Electronotize force and voltage. Resistance. The electric circuit. Series connection and parallel connection of the consumers and sources of current. Units of measurement for intensity and force of current, and for resistance. Structure and operating principle of instruments for measurement and control, and rules for connecting them to a circuit.

Emercise 2. Work and power of the electric current. Heating devices. Safety devices. The electric arc. The magnet and its properties. The magnetic field. The magnetic field exceeded along a conductor of current. The solemoid. Alectromagnetic field created along a conductor of current. The solemoid. Alectromagnetic field and a conductor of electromagnetic field and a conductor of electromagnetic force in a conductor that is moving in a magnetic field. Industion of electromagnetic force by changing the magnetic current in the periphery. The phenomenon of self-industion. The principle of action of the induction coil.

SUBJECT S: STRUCTURE OF THE TANK'S ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Exercise 1. Position of the electric assemblies and devices of the tank's equipment. Sources of current: storage betteries, generator. Consumers of current: starter, motor for turning the turnet, ventilator motor, radio sets, tank inter-consprient, lights; current supply taps, sound signals, and electric ignition devices.

Exercise 2. Sefeties, control devices, connection boxes, revolving contact structure. Switches and wiring system. Electric circuits: starter connections, current supply for starter, charges of the storage battery, current supply for the electric devices of the turrets, emergency lighting.

Exercise 3. The storage battery. General information concerning storage batteries. Types of battery. Structure and functioning of acid batteries and storage alkaline)batteries. Chemical processes that take place in storage batteries. The charge and discharge diagram. Values of magnitude characteristic of starter bat-

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tertes: voltage, density of the electrolyte, capacity. Connecting storage batteries prougn:
in series and connection. Capacity of storage batteries and its relation to the charge and discharge current, the temperature, and the density or the alwetrolyte.

SUBJECT 6: OPERATING A COMPAT TANK

Monanico 1. Method of receiving a tenk for repairs and discharging it from righter. Brise for operating a combat tank. Time intervals between checks and Page (1):

Together. Beside rules for technical servicing of tanks under various conditions.

relating to relating to Figure and nature of periodic inspections. Documents whereas work done on tanks. Furnish and functioning of the work done by the technical control stations.

Recuise 2. Trité sets of instruments and accessories (CIP). Equipment and nechanisms for Administrating the assemblies and drainers of the tank. Storing the ZIP it the series

A proise 3. Prolonging the tank's period of serviceability, and methods of neverting through and breakdoms. The importance of prolonging the tank's period of sorthopolichity. Measures to be taken during operation of the tank to prolong the particle of services bility. Meximum and minimum periods for operating a tank indicat repolar. Conditions that make it possible to operate a tank for a long product of them. Bules for operating a new tank.

Response 4. Fire-protection measures. Fire protection for the park. Firefinitially equipment curried by the bask. Bules for using and teking care of the start of tabiling equipment. Fire precentions to be observed in servicing end repairing a reals. Nothods of estinguishing fire inside and outside the tank.

Speciale 5. Control inspection of tank. Purpose of the control inspection. We appear of time devoted to the control inspection. Nature and sequence of the and done in the course of a control inspection. Tools and accessories used for the control inspection. Practical methods for carrying out the control inspection.

The daily servicing of the tank. Purpose of the daily servicing. Trarcise 6. The amount of time devoted to the daily servicing. Nature and sequence of the tasks of ladly servicing. Practical methods for carrying out the tasks of the daily serv-103.18.

Engroise 7. Purpose of, and time intervals between, the technical servicings(No.

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2). The shount of time devoted to the technical servicing. Nature and sequence of the tasks parformed in the course of the technical servicing. The tools, devices. and materials used. Fractical methods for performing the tasks of technical serviciner.

Distrise 8. Purpose of, and time intervals between, technical servicings No. 3. the enough of time devoted to this technical servicing. Nature and sequence of the table porfused. Tools, devices, and materials used. Fractical methods for az carrying the the tesks of this servicing.

Past Princisc 9. Processyction of the tenk. The purpose of tenk preservation. Nature this streamen of the bushe performed in proparing the tank and its assemblics for a Long purion of abbraga. Time intervals between treatments for deed storage. Ensting, ing opens, and methods for proventing it and fighting against it.

LUBJICT 7: GENERAL ASSEMBLY WORK (SALTH'S SHOP)

the nature of this work is the same as that described under the heading of Employ P, Macrolate 1-7, 9-11 for general assembly mechanics and assembly unit spechaliats (automobile).

SUBJECT 3: MALFUNCTIONING AND DEFECTS OF ASSEMBLIES ON TANES

"persisted malfenovioning. Defects: structural; resulting from manufacturing productions, from ordinary wear and bear, and from accidental demage. Damage caused by the files and one Hiller Hiller

SUBJECT 9: BASIC ASPECTS OF ORGANIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY OF MELITARY REPAIRS ON TANKS

harded le Repair systems: planned presentive, according to need, and mixed. The siventhages and dissiventages of each system. The repair system adopted for the Sorist Army. The numerolature for different types of repairs and interval pariods. The relation of the north done in current, intermediate, and heavy repairs.

(made at rendom) The adventages and the warrages of each method. Repairs with ready-made spare-parts, with specially mails spend-parts, and rithed. Adventages and disadventages of each method. Documentathat tenenthing the vehicle sent out for repairs.

Technology of military repairs of tanks. Inspection of tank to demarciso I. beright the scope of repairs needed, and the spare-parts and materials needed. Haking out a demagn report. Choice and preparation of tools and devices. Cetting the place

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of work in recdiness. The proper way of placing the tank (assembly) on the repair stand (protection from dust, rain, wind). Cleaning the mechanisms, draining oil, fuel, and wather. Safe-practices.

Exercise h. Sequence of tank repairs, and repairs on individual assemblies, analysis of order of the process. The procedure for the agent of the technological process. The procedure of the individual assemblies and materials. Documents to be made out in connection with repairs. Technological charts for the repair work, Technological charts for the repairs on tasks.

The discounties. The technology of repairs, defects, and checking individual details. The discounties of year and defects of individual details. The manner in which wear and here charges the dimensions of adjoining surfaces and destroys the proper governation ashape of surfaces. Examples of admissible average wear for the most interest interest interest interest in the lateral of a test. Nothede of repairing the details affected. Repairing deviate by the method of repair dimensions. The nature of this method. Method of appoint dimensions. Adventages and disadvantages of this method.

enter of trapection, and instruments and devices for making control measurements.

Instrument conditions effecting the defects of details. Arranging details in groups:

Territorial details; details in need of repair; and unserviceable details. Headurement conduct instruments and the technique of using them. Methods for measuring the
three is and copy of pinion-goer, sic. Technical conditions and technological charts

religied to defects.

The return of these methods, and the extent to which they can be applied. Repairs of details by the method of place a community details. Repairs of details by the method of place a communitien (depositing, shingling, distributing). Technical conditions related to the repairs of details.

installations

Reprir Markershi for the armored and mechanized troops of the Soviet

Anny VIC, RIO, PIRB, repair bases 2nd class and 1st class, repair plants), their

purpase and scope of work. Types of mobile repair shops; their installations, tools,

and divises. Distribution of equipment in the shops, and storage of tools and devices.

Tables of organization and equipment for the shops, and the scope of their work.

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SUBJECT 10: MATERIALS USED IN TANK REPAIRS

Exercise A. Metals, alloys; their properties and treatment. Besic properther of the metals: physical, chemical, mechanical, and technological. The distinc-Properties of east how he been ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Comparison of the properties of east Vin whisteel. Types of cast iron and their properties. Carbon and alloy steels. This is concerning the methods of obtaining steel. Notions concerning methods of ling my the properties of steel by addition of rare metals. Ports of the tank aid of conton steel, and those made of alloy steel. Tool steels. Brands of of the test in the making of armsment.

harrise ? Hon-ferrous metals. Basic properties of metals and alloys:

Woys of heating non-ferous wateries. Intelligible manages. Use of non-ferrous metals is the figure to an artillery. Using unserviceable parts as metal in making To parto.

Archeige 3. Basic methods of metal working. Notions about casting and the Topurbles of sevel casis. Frincipal methods of mechanical working of metals: which cold tweatment. Notice concerning themsic and themso-chemical treatments a imagis.

(annealing, harcise it. Purpose and procedure of the processes of hempering, drawing. omis Listing, eschonisation, and nitration. Surface working of metals by using a Applitquency current. Special characteristics of thermic breakment of steel, id the conditions under which this work is done. Details of tanks and armement a the I for them is treatment. Preftical methods for determining the qualities HE RES DE LES

brandise [Supplementary materials. Purpose and basic properties of friction to besit (ferredo, psychestos, esbolit), packing materials (carton, klingerit (an ad address reducer dement), asbestos, metal-asbestos and metallic padding, felting, to the first terminal of the metric seeding material), germical). The use of into a mal materials and sealing materials in the tank and on the armament. Acids sur aliabiline substances; their properties and use in repairs. Solvents for carbon deposits and their uses. Obturating materials, and standards for their use in repoors. Organizing the storage of acids, alkaline substances, obturating materials,

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burns

and rules for issuing them. Measures for the prevention of fixes and axid poisoning
by acids, anti-freese mixtures, alkaline substances; the respective means of first aid.

Page 35:

SUBJECT 11: ORGANIZING THE WORK AND THE PLACE OF WORK

Amerciae 1. The place of work. The effects exerted by intelligent arrangement of the place of work, by way of increasing the productiveness of labor and the quality of the cuipat. Types of working places: stationary and mobile. Equipping the place of work for the storage of tools, devices, materials, documents, and so forth. Norms, spendards, and models of equipment. Fitting up the place of work. Permanent sets of working and measuring tools, devices, and materials. Standards and norms for the permanent sets. The influence of complete, high-quality equipment maners sets. Residential measuring tools. Rules and a equence for placing

tools in drawers, on shelves, and on stands, etc. Rules and sequence for placing which could be drawers, on shelves, and on stands, etc. Rules and sequence for placing which could be described and sequence for placing which could be a standard and a sequence for placing which is a sequence for placing which are sequenced as a sequence of the sequen

when with in keeping with the place of work. Intensity, speed, rhythm, regime of work, and rest. Time required, and quality and nature of the work done to prepare, fit, and equip the shop for the work. Familiarisation with the process of detailing men for the work and with the technical and shop-work papers. Choice of a place for doing the work. Protecting the place from dust and precipitations. Mobile stands and vacine. Reclining begies for the worker who had to lie down to work beneath the machinery. The construction of pite, ramps. Lifting devices. Choice of insize tools: standard and special. Special stripping devices. Covering the lights. Preparing the place for work under field conditions.

Exercise 3. Safe practices for the work. Types and causes of injuries: contustone, wounds, dislocations and aprains, fractures, plugging up of eyes and injury by
chips, stopping up of eyes and respiratory tract by metallic dust; contusions and
wounds resulting from the fall or other movements of heavy objects; contusions and
wounds caused by individual parts taken out during the work; etc.

Emercise 1. Basic measures for the prevention and elimination of causes of accidents. Safe methods of performing the work. Protective and safety construction.

Choice of special instructions for safety in the different types of work. Fire-protection measures for tank repairs. Special characteristics of repairs on fuel

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 tends, and of welding work inside the mechine (vehicle). Rules for using the regular prescribed fire-flighting equipment in putting out a fligs.

SUBJECT 12: HECETVING THE TANK FOR HEPAIRS

Possmentation concerning a tank received for repairs. External inspection of the bank. Checking on the completeness of the tank and its individual assemblies. Letteralming the technical conditions of the various basic assemblies. Making out the reception report.

SUBJECT 13: NULES FOR DISASSEMBLING AND ASSEMBLING THE MECHANISMS dis/
Election 1. Concrat rules for assemblies that will preserve the individual deinvite and remain and facilitate subsequent assembly. Methods for unscrewing parts
at improvements. Methods of crumpling corroded nuts and bolks and removing
the proton parts. Cathing individual assemblies (mechanisms) ready for a careful
Class of Work condition. Proparing individual parts for assembly. Check on the
completeness and cleanliness of a surface; selection of tools and supplementary de-

increise 2. Ceneral rules for mounting a job, maintaining a high quality of namedally work. Notheds of preventing spontaneous unfastening of bolts, nuts, and who.

Correct ways to select tools for performing a given operation. The proper way to key down the tools and place/and the assembly-rack. Proper choice of the properties, process, stretching tools. Methods of using supplementary tools that devices. Checking on correctness of the assembly of a mechanism, etc. General makes for mounting an essembly, filling up lubrication. Technical specifications for dessembly and assembly of mechanisms. Technological charts and methods of their given.

SUBJECT 14: REPLACING A MOTOR; REPLACING AND REPAIRING ITS SYSTEM

Exercise 1. Preparatory work for taking out a motor. The device for taking

ent another. Removing from a tank fixtures in need of replacement. Preparation and

morphis g of fittings. Preparation of the new motor for mounting. Preparing the

plant where the motor is to be set in. Mounting the motor. Centering the motor

with the invariant sion assemblies. Festening the motor to its base frame, and connect-

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ing it with the various assemblies. Mounting all of the individual parts taken out.

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Connecting pipe conduits and electric with. How to regulate the steering gear. Technical specifications and technological charts bearing on the replacement of motors.

Exercise 2. General rules for partial disassembly of a motor and replacement of individual major or minor assemblies and individual parts. Taken out the cylinder-head and replacing the gasket between the head and the cydinder block. Replacing the push-rod valve and valve spring. Replacing the fuel pump. Checking and regulating the angle of advance of the fuel injection. Taking out and replacing the fuel injector. Replacing the spring of the pressure valve and the seat of the fuel pump section and the connections of its actuating machanism. The fuel supply will and water pump. Taking out and replacing the six-distributor and starter valves. Replacing the air compressor. Replacing the generator and the interrupter-distributor valves. Replacing the speciemeter conduit.

SUBJECT 15: PEPLACING AND REPAIRING THE TRANSMISSION ASSUMBLY

Exercise 1. Replacing the principal clutch, and the ventilator on the tank.
Replacing and centering the transmission case. Replacing the reverse goer mechanism and the cross drive transmission. Technicological specifications and the proper technicological sequence.

Energies 2. Disassembly into minor essemblies and individual parts. Washing. Inspection, measurements, repairs, replacement and fibbing of individual parts of the transmission essembly and of the running gear: main clutch, transmission case, reversing mechanism, main transmission, cross drive transmission (reducer). Assembly of the minor sections and of the larger assemblies taken as a whole. Adjustment and trial run.

because 3. Discussembly, inspection, repair, and replacement of individual parts of the steering-gear mechanisms. Assumbling the steering-gear mechanisms and installing them on the tank. Regulating the steering rods, and conduits, and those of the fuel pump, of the main clutch, and of the brakes. Technical specifications for repairs and adjustment of the steering-gear mechanisms.

SUBJECT 16: REPLACING SECTIONS AND DETAILS OF THE SUSPENSION AND OF THE WHEEL ASSEMBLY

Replacing individual parts of the suspension and of the wheel assembly:

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suspension roller and road wheel; track tightener wheel; rocker ams. springs; and torsion mechanism. Replacing the track tension mechanism. Overhauling the track. Regulating the suspension and tension of the caterpillar track. Technical specifications for taking down, mounting, and regulating the minro assemblies of the suspension and of the running gear.

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SUBJECT 17: TRIAL RUN AND TESTS AFTLE REPLACEMENT OF DETAILS AND/OR MINOR ASSEMBLIES

Purpose and procedure of the trial run. Inspection of individual parts, and correction of defects. Control tests. Stand and devices for these tests. Taying out the tank while it is not in motion. Freparing the tank for its test run. Drawing up the turn-in documents. Technical specifications for testing a tank.

ELECTRICIANS AND BATTERY SPECIALISTS

Purpose of Training. 1. To impart thorough knowledge concerning structure, functioning, defects (or malfunctioning), and rules for servicing assemblies and systems of electric equipment.

- 2. To teach repairs on the assemblies and devices of systems of slactric equipment.
- 3. To teach the methods of charging and servicing storage batteries.

DIRECTIVES CONCERNING METHOD

Study of the fundamentals of electro-technology, structure of the material, diagrams of electric equipment, causes of malfunctioning, and methods of removing them must be directed toward the end of teaching the specialist quickly to find and eliminate irregularities in the system of the electric equipment of the combat we-hickes.

In the process of teaching the foundations of electro-technique and electric materials extensive use should be made of practical demonstrations of the technology of repairs as applied to electric devices and to storage batteries; and the should be demonstrated, mounting and taking down of electric devices directly on the combat vehicle.

Practical work in seeking out eliminating irregularities in the system of electric equipment must be done on the combat vehicles themselves and on the storage batteries.

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In teaching the fundamentals of electro-technique, use must be made of visual dido to facilitate understanding of the phonomena of electro-magnetism and of olectro-magnetic induction.

Topics that have to do with the study of electric equipment should be worked out making use of mounting and demounting devices and assemblies; and also some of the work stends in action.

In every one of the exercises, the students must be made faultier with the devices used to feedlitate the work on servicing and repairing electric equipment and storego betteries.

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	List of Subjects and fire spent on each Designation of Subjects	Number of Electri- cians	Hours for: Babbery Specialist
J. 3	Tanim and Self-Propelled Mountings (Autonobiles)	8	N N
2.	Serioture of the Tank (Automobile)	30	30
3.	Fundamentals of Organization and Technology relating to military Tank (Automobile) Repairs	** * *** *****************************	(X)
) () a	Materials used in the Repairs on Tanks (Automobiles)	:IO	
5.	Electrotechnical Materials and their Properties	Žt.	S
6.	Information on the Subject of Electro-Technique	80	20
70	General Structure of the Electrical Equipment of the Tenk (Automobile)	21;	S.
S,	Sturage Batteries	D.	76
9.	Military Means used for Repairs and Servicing of Storage Batteries	6	6
10,	Organization of the Work and of the Flace of Work	8	8
M.	Work of the Fitter and Mechanic (Assemblies)	12	12
12.	Repairs on Storage Batteries	Ž.	Sec. J. Sec. J
13.	Shructure, functioning, repairs, and testing of the gene-		ACCUAMAN
	rator and of the relay-regulator	70	
11.0	Surveyure, Malfunctioning, Repairs and Westing of Starter	8	
1 5°°	Surveyore, Respris and Testing of Supplementary Apparatus for Electric Equipment	26	+-y-Б ₂ 1
35°.	Structure, Malfunctioning, and Repairs of Electric Connections for Turret Revolution and Commanders: Controls Structure, Repairs, and Testing of Ignition System	8 25	
, 0	TOTAL:	175	1.75

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SUBJECT 1: TANKS AND SELF-PROFELLED MOUNTINGS (AUTOMOBILES)
Subject
The subject matter is the same as that shown under Exemptes 1 of the course for
General Assembly Mechanic and Assembly-Unit Specialist (for Tank Force).

SUBJECT 2: STRUCTURE OF THE TANK (AUTOMOBILE)

Emercine 1. The subject matter is the same as that shown for Exercise 1, Subject 2, for General Assembly Mechanic and Assembly-Unit Specialist (for Tank Force).

Face 10:
Exercises 2. 3. 4. and 5. The subject matter is the same as for Exercises 1, 2, 3. 4. and 4 of Subject 3 for the training of General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (for Tank Force).

SUBJECT 3: FUNDAMENTALS OF ORGANIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY RELATING TO MILITARY TANK AUTOMOBILE) REPAIRS

The subject matter is the same as that of Subject 9 of the instruction of General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists.

SUBJECT L: MATERIALS USED IN THE REPAIRS ON TAMES (AUTOMOBILES)

The subject matter is the same as for Subject 10 for General Assembly Wechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (for Tark Force).

SUBJECT 5: ELECTROTECHNICAL MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES

The purpose of conductors and insulating materials. Characteristics of the classic-invalating materials: mice, micenite, steathte, chonite, fibra (a leatheroid material), carbolite, rubber, insulating tape. Conducting materials and problems that arise in connection with them. Characteristics of copper and aluminum. Construction of lines and cables.

SUBJECT 6: IMPORTATION ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRO-TECHNIQUE

The subject matter is the same as that of Subject h of the instruction for General Assembly Monhanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (for Tank Force).

SUBJECT 7: OMERAL STRUCTURE OF THE ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT OF THE TANK AUTOMOBILE)

The subject matter is the same as that of Emercise 1, Subject 5, of the instruction for Ceneral Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists.

SUBJECT 8: STORAGE BATTERIES

Exercise 1. The subject matter is the same as that of Exercise 3, Subject 5, of the instruction for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialist (for Tenk Force).

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Proroine 2. Malfunctioning of the storage batteries, their discovery, and their removal. Sulphatization and reasons for its occurrence. Signs indicative of sulphatisation. Increased self-discharge. Short-circuited and discharging cells. Wearing out of the separators. Resting of the terminals. Hardening and distension of the setive musses of the plates.

Page 111: Mercine 3: Checking on the level and density of the electrolyte. Using a charge fork, to check on the tension of a storage battery. Checking on the condition of the clamps and the plates. Siminating the discovered defects.

Emercies 4: Basic requirements for servicing a storage battery: closnliness of the storage battery; clossliness of the openings of the stopper; mainteining the proper level of electrolyte; excess beyond the permissible rate of discharge of a storage bottoxy; the proper time for chaffing the battery.

Exercise 5. Rules for charging a storage battery. Forcing the charge regime. Regime of discharge. Permissible force of the discharge current and permissible time to be allowed for discharge. Control of the degree of charge of the storage battery. Permissible degree of discharge in winter and in summer.

Exercise 6: Instructions concerning charge and discharge of the storage battery. Setting a dry battery into working condition. Propering the electrolyte and filling up the cells. The first charge; the second charge. Checking the battery with a loading fork. Forced charging of a battery. The checking and training cycle. Charging a sulphablical storage battery. Charging a battery that has been placed in storage with electrolyte in the cells. Tables for adjustment of the specific weight of the electrolyte. Thoise of storage betteries to be placed in a group for charging, and ways of consoling them. Choice of the strength of current for the first and the second step of the charging process. Preparing the battery for charging. Check on the charging process.

Exercise 7. Purpose and periodicity of the control and training cycle. Regimes of charge and discharge. Chacking on the condition of a storage battery. Evening out the deuslity of the electrolyte in the different jars. The capacity furnished by the battery. Choice of storage battery to form a group, and ways of connecting them. Choice of strength for the charging and the discharging current. Control over the charging process and the discharging process.

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Exercise 8. Storage battery record card. How to make entries on a battery record cord, and how to check the entries. Booklet to record charges of the storage battery. Method of keeping this record. Booklet to record repairs on a storage battery. The method of making entries in the repair booklet.

Exercise 9. Storing a dry storage battery. The temperature regime required. The length of time for which a battery can be kept in dry condition. How to store a battery that has been put in working condition. Periodicity of charges and control and training cycles for a storage bettery.

Emercise 10. Propering a storage battery for use under summer conditions, Special traits characterizing summer conditions, in so far as they want an influence upon a storage battery and its servicing. Nethod of equalizing the density of the electrolyte in the different jury and bringing it up to the requiredestandard.

Mescaled II. Frepering the storage bettery for use under winter conditions. Special characteristics that exert an influence upon storage at batteries and its servicing under winter conditions. Method of equalizing the density of the electrolyts in the different jars and bringing it up to the required standard. Special rules for atoring and operating storage batteries under winter conditions.

Exercise 12. Freparing the electrolyte. Filling the storage battery. Choice of babbories to be put in a group, and the ways of connecting them. Regime for the first are second charge, and the discharge, of the storage battery. Checking on the charging process of a storage battery.

> SUE-HECT 9: MILITARY H ANS USED FOR REPAIRING AND SERVICING STORAGE BATTERIES

Exercise 1. Specifications for the PZS equipment. Set of instruments that go with the automobile. Supplementary equipment.

Emerciso 2, Structure and functioning of the motor of the charging assembly. Malfumethering of the motor, the reasons, and methods of elimination. Care of the motor. Preparing the motor for starting. Starting and stopping the motor.

Exercise 3. Technical characteristics of the generator. Malfunctioning of the generator and methods of elimination. Installation of motor and generator. Care of the generator. Feed circuit of external charge: Principal distributing plate. Construction and principle of action of the switch. The reverse-current relay. Frepa-

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rations for plecing a charge on the PZS. Shutting down the work on the FZS.

Exercise h: Structure and principles of functioning of the electric measuring devices. Inspection, check, and correction of electric measuring devices. The emperementar, the volt mter, the charging fork, the potentiometer, the axeometer, and the thermometer.

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SUBJECT 10: ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK AND OF THE PLACE OF WOLK.

The subject matter is the same as that of Subject 11 for General Assembly Wechmics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (for Tank Force).

SUBJECT 11; DAME OF THE FITTER AND MECHANIC (ASSEMBLIES)

Exercise 1. Pools and devices for plotting. Principal stages in the process of plotting. Frincipal methods for plotting planes and three-dimensional figures on pattern, on sketches, on models, and on the job itself. Plotting by bases and formional likes. Research for flavo in plotting. Organizing the working place for plotting.

Exercise 2. The process of susinguan filling details, its purpose, and its files, renge of spekicability. Rideraparts their classification, and the meterial used in making them. Choics of files as determined by the nature of the work to be done and the nature of the material of which the part is to be made. Care of the files, and methods of storing them. Methods of filling. Position of the piece to be filed. Use of the tool. Regulating the strength and coordination of movement of the right hard and the left hand in using a file. Methods of filling plane and curved surfaces. Checking on the quality of the filling, control and measurement tools used in connection with filling. Flass in filling and their prevention. Safe working practices in filling.

Exercise 3. The purpose and nature of scraping. Scraping plans and curved surfaces. Material, construction, and sharpening of scrapers. Checking a scraped surface. Checking devices. Allowences for inaccuracy in scraping. Purpose and nature of polishing (or grinding). Glassification of grind wheels according to abrasives, according to the type of binding material, and according to dimensions.

The purpose of grinding. Powers and pastes for grinding. Hethods of abrasion.

Check on the quality of the grinding. Faults in grinding, their causes, methods of preventing and correcting them.

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Exercise h: The drilling process and its uses. Hand drills and mechanical ing.

drills. Tools used in drilling. Hand drills and electric drills, and their modes benches.

of functioning. Drill azamsax Using a drill bench. Adjusting the bench for drilling. Special devices used in drilling. Methods of inserting, fastening, and removing the cutting instrument, and the place to be worked upon. Different types of drilling. Choice of drills and methods of performing the different types of drilling. Causes of breaking drills, and measures for preventing such breaks. Methods of

Sharpening the drill and of checking on the correctness of the sharpening. Safe work practices for the sharpening. Flaws in drilling, and measures for preventing them.

Metrical and inch threadings. Tool for cutting threads. Methods of cutting threads. Threaded joints. Frenches for muto. Checking threads with a thread-meter. Cutting an external thread (with screw dies). Cutting internal threads (with screw tups).

Provide 6: Riveting, its purpose and uses. Types of riveted seems. The pitch of the riveting seem. The inserting head, the rod, and the tightening head of the rivet. Instruments and devices for riveting by hand, their construction and purpose. The sequence of processes and the methods of riveting by hand. Types of flaw that cook in riveting by hand, their causes, and measures for preventing them. safe working practices in riveting by hand.

Respondent 7: The soldering process and its range of application. Instruments and devices used in soldering, and the methods of using them. Soft and hard solder, and methods of using them. Wypes and causes of flaws in soldering, and measures for their prevention. Organizing the place of work, and the technique of safe working practices, in soldering. Preparing individual parts for soldering. Soldering objects with soft or hard soldier.

SUBJECT 12: HEPAIRS ON STORAGE EATTERIES

Exercise 1. Method of receiving a oterage battery for repairs and issuing after repairs are completed.

Methods of checking on the condition of a storage battery and of discovering defects. Equipment for repairs on storage batteries. Drilling out and

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removing the connections between colls. Removal of the sealing putty. Removal of separators and disconnecting the blocks. Washing the plates. Testing the battery jers. Welding parts of the storage as battery (welding on ears and cramp irons, welding plates, and welding on connections between cells). Preparing the sealing putty. Assembling the plates in the blocks. Putting the plates into the jers and pouring in the electrolyte.

Emercise 2. Practical work in repairing storage batteries.

SUEJECT 13: STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONING, REPAIRS, AND TESTING OF EMERATOR AND OF THE RELAT-REGULATOR

Exercise 3.2 The electromagnetic properties of current. Power and work of the current; units of measurement of power. The principle of functioning of the generator. Structure and characteristics of the generator. The principle of functioning of the relay-regulator. The purpose of the realy-regulator and familiarity with its modes of functioning.

Exercise 2. Basic irregularities of the generator and of the relay-regulator.

Grases of melfunctioning and methods of removing them. Care of the mechanism while it is in operation.

Exercise 3. Taking out the generator and the relay-regulator and diseaseshling them into minor assemblies and individual parts. Technical specifications for repairs of the generator and relay-regulator. Repairs, fitting, and replacing of individual parts on the generator and relay-regulator. Testing the mechanism and removing defects. Installing the generator on the tenk and removing defects. Practical work on repairs of the generator and relay-regulator.

SUBJECT 14: STRUCTURE, MALFUNCTIONING, MEPAIRS, AND ISSUING OF STARTER

Expose and structure of the main parts. Structure of the starting devices and their connection with the starter. Setting up the starter. Rules for using the starter.

Exercise 2. Malfunctioning of the starter and of the starting devices. Reasons of malfunctioning. Methods of preventing and eliminating defects. Reasons for racing of the starter, and means of prevention. Care of the starter.

Exercise 3. Taking out the starter and breaking it town into is various as-

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entallistation, alternation, interested the streams alternative restrictions are too scenario antiferra-

semblies and individual parts. Technical specifications for starter repairs. Repairs
fitting, and replacement of individual parts of the starter. Assembly and regulation
of the starter. Testing, and removal of defects. Mounting the starter and checking
lits work in operation.

MALFUNCTIONING,
SUBJECT 15: STRECTURE, REMAINSTANDERY AND REPAIRS OF ELECTRIC CONSNECTIONS FOR THREST REVOLUTION AND COMMANDER'S CONTROLS **

Thereise L. Structure and functioning of the turret-revolging mechanism and its (mechanical and electrical) connections. Sequence in regulating the connections.

The electricisms do not study the subjects dealing with automobiles and storage halperies; the time set free in this manner is devoted to subjects cheem to the discretion of emmassion characteristics when the unit coronader.

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Mattheoring of the revolving mechanism and its electric connections. Prevention and connections of defects. Servicing the revolving mechanism and its electric connections. Structure of the communder's turnet. The tank commander's control of the revolving of the turnet. Malfunctioning of the electric connections of the consender's controls.

Exercise 2. Hemoving the motor and breaking it down into is assurblies and individual parts. Required specifications for motor repairs. Repairs, fitting, mot replectment of individual parts. Assembling the motor. Testing, and convening deflects. Morning the motor on the tank and check on its functioning. Discovering and removing deflects. Repairs on the controller. Repairs on the consumder's control of the revolving mechanism of the turnet.

SUBJECT 16: STRUCTUSE, REPAIRS, AND TESTING OF SUFFLEMENTARY APPARATUS FOR LIECTRIC EQUIPMENT

Entroised L. Entrose and general structure of the vantilator motor. The attachment to the tank, and its connection to the system of electric equipment. Care of the motor, and rules for its use.

Furpose and structure of the revolving-contact structure, and the grounding; Balus for its use and care. The signal structure and its regulation. Malfunctioning of the supplementary equipment, its causes, and means of correction.

The structure of the electric starters of gun and machine gun. Servicing the devices.

Exercise 2. Purpose and structure of the dashboards and dashboard blocks. The

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manner in which it is joined to the sources and consumers of current. The purpose of the electric control devices and notion concerning their structure and functioning.

Purpose of the safeties, button switches, and tumbler switches. Numerical data for the various safeties and circuits. Defects of the control devices and dashboards, methods of discovering and correcting them. Servicing the control devices.

Exercise 3. Location and structure of the devices for internal and external lighting, and rules for using them; their connection to the system of electric equipment. Defects, methods for discovering and correcting them. Diagram for the mounting of electric equipment.

Exercise 4. Repairs on the supplementary apparatus of the tanks: revolving contact structure, driver's dashboard, accumulator dashboard block, dashboard for the electric devices of the turnet, dashboard, dashboard for defect indication, for commander's disconnector (blocking switch), for grounding switch, and for sound Free 17:

Figure 18. Mounting the supplementary apparatus on the tank and check on its functioning. Aspeirs on the internal and external lighting devices of the tank: headlights, ceilled lights, rear lights, lights for artillary devices. Mounting the devices for internal and external lighting on the tank, and check on their functioning.

Hegulation of the headlights.

SUBJECT 17: STRUCTURE, REPAIRS, AND TESTING OF THE IONITION SYSTEM

Response 1. Purpose of the ignition system. Means of transforming low-voltage and high-voltage currents. Ignition diagram. Functioning of the ignition system. Insulation and its purpose. Structure and functioning of the devices for insulating the battery ignition. Supplementary devices. Methods of checking and mounting ignitions. Defects of the devices, and methods of discovering and correcting them. Servicing the ignition devices.

Exercise 2. Repairing the magneto and the contact breaker and distributor. Repairs on the sparkglugs. Repair of the ignition lock. Mounting the ignition decices on the motor. Technical specifications and technological charts for repairs, regulation, and testing of the ignition devices.

MACHINE TOOL LATHE HANDS

Purpose of Training. 1. To give a thorough knowledge of the materials used in repairs.

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2. To teach the use of the instruments and devices; and to train the men in the proper methods of doing the work.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

Study of the meterials and methods of doing the work must be such as to make it possible for the students properly to chose the materials for making individual parts and for repairing them.

Practical work in the process of teaching must be chosen in such manner as to meet the requirements of repairs of specific assemblies or the making of spare-parts.

The teaching must be conducted in accordance with the established technological requirements and technical specifications, and must at the same time include the lesust methods.

Page 16:

list of Subjects and Time spent on each

eranayayaya sana kasa	Posignation of Subjects	Monber of	Hours
	Meterials used for repairs on Tenks (Automobiles)	30	(Programme and Company of the Compan
	Organization of the Work and of the Working Place	ù	
.30	Work of the Fitter and Mechanic	8	
· S &	Basic Principles of Metal Cutting	20	
) np	Fitting and Pennissible Veristions	8	
ોં _જ	Instruments for Control Measurements	Ž,	
3 ≉	Transmi file mills + u do a ra a o se o do ra a se de	15	- 200
1,00	The Technological Process serves errors errors errors errors	76	
Pa	Davill Benelies occommons of the section of the sec	2	2000
TD_0	Cubiling Machines social second conservations and conservations	3	
$1 L_{e}$	foliafaty Establish Mochines	3	ary contraction of the second
12,	Special Types of Fitting Work	12	TO SECOND
13.	Interpretation of Drawings and Sketches	8	and Decimality
	The same of the sa		

SUBJECT 1: MATERIALS USED FOR REPAIRS ON TANKS (AUTOMOBILES) The subject matter is the same as indicated for SUBJECT 10 for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists.

SUBJECT 2: ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK AND OF THE WORKING PLACE

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The subject matter is the same as indicated for Subject 11 for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (for Tank Force)

SUBJECT 3: WORK OF THE FITTER AND MECHANIC

The subject natter is the same as indicated for Exercises 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, and 10 of Subject 9 for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (Automobile).

SUBJECT L: PASIC PRINCIPLES OF METAL CUTTING

Exercise 1. The importance of processing metals by cutting. A historical view part played by of the study of processing metals by cutting, and the impuritaneous Russian scientists in treating the science of metal cutting. The development of machines and work beacher under the five-year plan of for establishing and developing the national economy of the Soviet Union.

Recordise 2. The nature of the process of metal cutting. The process of forming shavings of malleable and frangible metals. Different methods of processing the metals: turning, drilling, grinding(milling), planing, cutting, and poliching.

Exercise 3. Outtors. Parts of the cutter. Cutting angles. The rear angle, superheat and its importance in preventing and cleaning work, for external machining, the rear angles of cutting for skinning and cleaning work, for external machining, way in which applied, and for boring, depending on the feature the cutting edge is functioning.

The presented of the chip against the outling edge. The magnitude of the sharest angle forward of the chip against the outling edge. The magnitude of the sharest angle face of the cutting edge for stripping and cleaning work in processing brittle and malleable materials. The forward and the rear angle and their influence upon the thickness of the sharings and the functioning of the knife. The magnitude of the plane angle in relation to the dismeter and the material of the part in question.

The angle of slant of the principal cutting edge, and the chosing of this slant according to the nature of the part to be worked upon. Use of the cutting edge with concave forward edge. Formation of a hollow on the forward edge when working with a malleable material. Changing the angle of cutting in relation to the position of the cutting tool with respect to the center line. Change of the grinding angles of the cutting manufacture tool. Chassification of cutting tools according to the type of predactive (inserted, welded, soldered), according to their shape (straight, disc-shaped, spring-action, and

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chasing tools), and the direction in which the ix cutting tool is applied (right, Meft, both sides). Holders for the cutting edges. Combined cutting edges.

Emerciee 5. The chip and its formation. The shape of the chip as determined by the engle of cubbing. But processing in cubbing. Recoval of the chips. The influence of nodes on the cleaness of the finish. The manner of applying the cutting tool and determining the menner in which it is to be applied. Pressure in the outting process. Speed in the cutting process. Speed cutting of metals according to the method invented by the Stokhenovito mechanic Boxtkevich. The funkctioning of the cutting edge. Notion concerning the stability of the cutting edge. Qualities required of the outting edge: hardness, resilience, mallesbility. Resistance to high benyevebures and blutness. Influence of speed upon the stability of the cubthing class. The importance of cooling and ciling while the cutting is in progress. Ourposition of the cooling fluid. Resons for breakage of cabbing edges.

The manufacture of cutting odges: certon and fast-outting steels. Energine 6. Nord allays. Choice of material for cutting edges. Hamifecture of exiting edges by forging, turning, grinding, and milling processes. The mic processing of cut-Page 50: Ting edges made of various different materials. The degree of heating, incandescence Scientific without for thermic treatment. The manufacture of cutting edges fibbed with heri allow. Ivensing the outting edges after the temporing process. Caseling to make sure that the dressing is in order.

AUDIECT 5: FITTINGS AND PERMISSIBLE VARIATIONS

The ruking and or processing of parts according to fixed shape and dimensions. folevances allowed for the vork. Frecision in the work. Basic notions concoming deviations and the ressons for deviations. Standard dimensions and actual differences. Limiting dimensions. Deviations above and below the prescribed in dimensions. The setual deviations. Notions concerning admissible variations. Systems of tolerances: the system of the opening and the system of the sheft. Special charactoristics of these systems; their advantages and disadvantages; occasions for using then. Classes of precision. Fittings; types of fitting and their range of applicability. Designation of fittings. Allowances and fittings according to standard. Allowances and fittings according to the classes of precision. Graphic presentation of allowances (pennissible variations), clearances, and tightness.

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SUBJECT 6: INSTRUMENTS FOR CONTROL MEASUREMENTS

Measurements. Degree of accuracy of the measurements. Factors influencing the accuracy of the measurements. Measuring and testing instruments of special accuracy. Sliding calipers accurate within 0.02 mm.; precision micrometer; inside colliper gage; gear gage; universal angle gage. Standard and special callibory-gages and classes, threading gages (wings, plug gages). Flane-parallel end plates, their importance, accurate measurement, devices for measuring plates (slabs). Structure punose and improvement of the before-mentioned instrument, and methods of using it. Indicators, their structure and use. Templets and molds; their purpose, construction, and methods of use. Care of measuring and testing instruments, and their storage.

SUBJECT 7: TURNERS BENCHES

Principal brands and types of termer's and screw-cutting benches. Hyprease 1. Esta concerning their manufacture, and apsiinl characteristics of work with them. Use of various types of benches. The shaft of the front mendrel. Requirements concerning the stability of the shaft. The structure of the bearings. Supporting control etractures. Cear-shift and power-gear box. Hobile pinions, friction sleaves,

hinged pimions, and their mode of functioning. Gear-box tabulations, and how to Page 51: use thom. The support structure of modern turning Lather. Safety mechanism of the support structure (interlocking geer). The took clamp. Accessories for quick insertion of the cutting tool. The rear mandral, Devices for noving rear neadrals. How the operating movement is imparted to the lathe. The individual electric connaction for the lathe. Chosing a kinematic system for the turning lathe.

connection. Exercise 2. Purpose and general description of the turning lathe: bench, front mendrel, shaft, speed mechanica, support structure, rear mendrel, power-feed mechanism. Guard structures for the dangerous places of the lathe. Starting and stopping the lathe.

Beercise 3. The importance of testing the accuracy of the turning and screwoutbling lathe. Standards of accuracy for turning and screw-cutting lathers. strument for testing the accuracy of the lathe. Use of the instrument in testing the Lathe. Testing the bench. Testing the shaft of the front mendrel. Testing the rear mandrel. Testing the guide screw. Method of testing the laths. Testing the last, at an idle run and under load, for neatness and accuracy of the work.

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Requirements as to the foundation for setting up the lather.

Exercise 1. Operating the lathe. Starting and stopping a turning lathe. Mounting the part at the centers. Setting up the carrier plate. Setting a center for the shaft. Setting up a center for the rear mendrel. Moving the rear mendrel along the bench and fastening it. Testing the center settings. Setting the clamp on the part to be processed. Setting parts in the center. Labrication of the rear center opening. Fastening down the shaft of the rear mandrel. Testing the tightness of the fastening of the part (to be processed) at the centers. Starting and stopping the lathe. Recogning the part and the center plate.

Exercise 5. Placing a part in the mold. Placing the mold on the sheft. Putting the jaws at the right distance. Putting in the part to be processed and making
a preliminary setting of the jaws. Adjustment of the mounting to the torsional play.
Final fastening of the jaws of the mold. Starting and stopping the lathe. Bemoving
the part from the mold. How to put the cutting tool in the tool clamp. Bringing
the rear mandrel to the support. Unscrewing the clamp part of the tool clamp. Choice
of blockings. Regulating the clamp strip by means of the setting screw. Preliminary fastening of the cutting tool. Checking the position of the cutting tool with
respect to the center. Final fastening of the cutting tool. Handling the support
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Structure. Placing the part (to be processed) with respect to the centers. Placing
the cutting tool in the tool clamp. How to obtain even movement of the upper car-

the cutting tool in the tool class. How to obtain even movement of the upper carrisges by turking the headle with the right and with both heads. Even movement of
the lower carriages by turning the handle with the right and with both heads. Simultaneous movement of both carriages by the combined mathod. Regulating the class
of the lower and upper carriages. Turning the upper carriages in a circle and fastening the bolts.

Exercise 6. Adjustment for feeding. Adjustment for lengthwise feeding. Adjustment for transversal feeding; practice in operation of the lengthwise and itransversal feeding. Setting the tool for depth of the cut, and taking out a test chip. Setting the lathe for speed and feeding. Setting the tool for a given depth of cut. Taking out a test chip for a distance of 1-5 mm. with feeding by hand. Checking the correctness of the tool setting (by measuring the piece to be processed). Cor-

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rection of the tool setting. Taking out a chip 20-30 mm, in length with feeding by hand. Using a limb to set the tool for depth of cut. How to set the cutting edge of the tool on the surface of the piece to be processed. Marking the limb division (or zero setting). Shifting the tool toward the right up to the surface of the piece to be processed. Computing the number of graduations for turning the carriage screws. Turning the lower carriage screw to the computed number of graduations. Removing Chip for a distance of 4-5 mm. Checking by measurement the correctness of the dimension obtained. Removal of chip for a distance of 20-30 mm.

Here of the lathe and of the place of work. Organization and equipment of the place of work. Inhericating and wiping the lathe.

Exercise 7. Intelligent was of the turning lathe. Power and coefficient of useful conton of the lathes. Betermining the power of the lathe. Torsional necests. Determining the torsional moment. The torsional moment of the cuiting tool. Dependence of the chip cutting on the power of the lathe and the stability of its parts. Methods of determining the maximum chip cutting according to the power and stability of the lathe. The rating plate of the turning lathe. Each of the rating plate in the prectical rook of the lathe worker. Intelligent choice of working regimes at the turning lather. Intelligent choice of working regimes at the turning lather. Intelligent choice of the profile of the chips and of the opening of the twork regime. Choice of the profile of the chips and of the opening and contains and finishing work. Use of cutting tools made of fast-cutting shools and hard alloys. Cuffailing the number of passings to increase the depth of the cut.

SUBJECT 8: THE TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESS

Secretary 1. The meaning of "technological process." Determination of the basic electron of the technological process: operation, equipment, transition, step. The meaning of "besse:" fundamental, supplementary, control. Choice of a basic according to the shape of the piece to be processed, the nature of the processing, and the type of device used. Dependence of the sequence of work on the choice from among the beforementioned bases. Breaking up the process into separate operations and transitions.

Determining the sequence of the different operations and transitions. Choice of tools and devices for each operation and transition. Intelligent analysis of the technological processes involved. Technological documentation: the forms used, and the contents.

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Shouse of technological charts for the processing of the principal types of pieces to be processed.

Exercise 2. Rounding off external cylindrical surfaces.

Cylindrical finishing. Black and clean finishing. Methods of placing the half-finished material between the centers. Straight-through cutting tools. How to set them in the tool cleap and methods for checking the setting for center.

Exercise 3. Methods of finishing cylindrical sunfaces. Advancing the cutting tool: by hand and automatically. Outting of the end places. Outting tooks used in processing the end places, and the way to sharpen these tools. Flace, their causes, and measures for their prevention. Finishing the terral there are a places of smooth and the very cylinders in molds advanced by hand. The 5th class of precision.

Exercise b. Finishing smooth and uneven enternal surfaces in centers, with remail and with automatic advance. The 5th class of precision. Alignment of the nutual position of the centers. Placing the piece to be processed between the centers. Futting in, checking, and fastening the cutting tool. Adjusting the laths for speed and advance(feed). Black finishing of smooth surfaces. Mack finishing of uneven cylindrical surfaces. Cutting ledges and and planes. Then thing of cylindrical surfaces. Checking the dimensions.

Exercise 5. Sutting groover. Designation of grooves and of their forms.

Ways

Untiling tools for finishing external and internal grooves and masses of setting

Them. Methods of metting in articles and processing them. Sutting-off tools,

Their construction, and angles of sharpening. Putting in the cutting tools. Fastpart

oning down the parts to be processed for cutting off. Methods of doing the work

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of cutting off. Reasons for vibration and breaking of cutting tools, methods for

preventing them. Flaws and types of flaws, their causes, and methods of preventing

them.

Exercise 6. Sharpening the cutting tools for external machining. Sharpening the tools for pecling and cleaning. Sharpening straight and bent-back cutting tools. Sharpening grooved tools with rectilinear and curved cutting edges for given width of groove. Sharpening cutting-off tools. Grinding cleaning cutters on a grind-stone. Using molds to check the precision of the sharpening. Processing pieces (including the processing of cylindrical surfaces) in molds and between

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centers. Cutting notches and end-planes. Finishing grooves and cutting off ends. 5th class of precision.

Exercise 7. Types of drilling. Daille, the principal types and structural charactionistics. Bules for sharpening drills. Choice of the drill. Hethods of inserting Turning out, and fastening drills and the pieces to be processed. Bridings its importance, and occasions for using it. Methods of drilling and turning out with feeding by hand or automovically. Speed of outsing and amount of fashing; cooling and labrication. Methods of preventing breeks of the drill and definitely correction of flast.

Exercise 8. The importance of complexishing. Complexed bits; their structure, engles of sharponing; and methods of working with them. Countersiaks, their decligization, their structure, and methods of working with them. Methods of setting the centers, setting devices; punching and drilling centers. Drilling and countersinguing through-holes. 5th class of precision.

Provoise 9. Boring out and rectifying cylindrical holes. Boring cutters, their structural particularities, and their angles of sharponing. Holders and boring bers, their structure and use. Setting and fastening tools for countersinking. Methods of cetting and adjusting the criticis to be processed. Work regime for the countersinking of openings. Wethods of countersinking. The importance of making adjust-Devices ments. Proach bits, their types and construction. Wardants for fastening broach bits, and their construction. Setting and fastening the broach bit. Accuracy and meatness in operating the broach bit. Speed of cutting and advancing in the operation of a brosch bitte

Exercise 10. Methods of broaching through holes and blind holes. Methods of mensurement. Designation of internal grooves and their shapes. Methods of setting the article to be processed and drilling but an internal groove. Flars, different types of flams, and methods of preventing them. Black and clear boring of cyliadrical holes. Lith Glass of precision.

Exercise 11. Preparation of cutting tools for internal processing. How to sharpen peeling and cleaning outvers for invernal processing. Charpening recessing and (template shapes) grooving tools. Sharpening cleaning tools on a grind-stone. Using molds to check on the accuracy of the sharpening. Processing pieces, inclusive of machining of cylindrical surfaces, undercutting end planes and recesses, and cutting off ends;

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drilling, countersinking, maching, and finishing of cylindrical holes. Precision of the work performed: 4th class.

Remarking external cone-shaped surfaces. Notions concerning Exercise 12. the cone and the various types of come. Elements of the come and relationships between them. Methods of machining conic surfaces: full cones, truncated cones, and comes combined with cylindrical surfaces. Frocessing comes by shifting the rear mandrel. Methods of checking on the amount of shift of the rear mandrel. Cutting tooks for the mechining of external conic surfaces. Cutting regimes for the processing of conic surfaces. Methods for processing comes by shifting the rear mandrel. Advantages and disadvantages of this method of processing cones. Processing comes by turning the upper carriages of the support. Determining angles and directions of turn of the carriages. Futting in and fastening the cutting tools and the pieces to be processed: Methods of processing a cone by turning the upper carriages of the supports structure. Measurement and control of the comic surface. Flows; their prevention and correction.

Machining external conic surfaces by turning the upper carriages Exercise 13. of the supportatmeture. Ath class of precision.

Exercise 14. Boring out cone-shaped holes. Putting in and adjusting the piece to be processed. Boring out cone-shaped through holes and blind holes. Boring out cone-shaped holes by using the broach bit. Means and methods of measuring coneshaped piecea. Types of flaw and their causes; measures of preventing and correcting flass. Rules for safe work practices. Boring out cone-shaped holes. 3rd class of precision.

Exercise 15. Determining the angles and directions of turns of the upper carriages of the support structure. Zees Putting up and fastening the upper carriages of the support structure for a given value. Adjusting the lathe for speed and feeding. Putting in and adjusting the place to be processed. Black and clean boring out of holes of a given dimension. Rectification of cone-shaped holes. 2nd class of precision.

Exercise 16. Machining irregular surfaces. Designation of irregular surfaces. Cutting tools for irregular surfaces, their structure and angles of sharpening. Putting in and fastening cutting tools and pieces for machining irregular suffaces.

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Ways of machining irregular surfaces. The regime of cutting in mechining irregular surfaces with the fashioning tool and the ordinary cutting tool by a combination of feedings, shifting the carriages of the supporting structure by hand. Methods of machining by simultaneous lengthwise and transversal feeding of the carriages of the support structure. Using molds (template shapes) to check on the accuracy of the irregular surface. Flaws; their ressons, and measures of prevention.

Exercise 17. Hackining irregular surfaces by combined feeding in the template shape. With class of precision. Machining irregular surfaces by combined feeding, using the centers. Ath class of precision.

Response 18. Finishing the surfaces. Finishing a piece by filing and poliching. Occasions for performing these operations. Using the graver point to obtain clean finish of an irregular surface. Structure of the graver point, and mathods of using it. Use of the huarling tool, Rollers; their structure and arrangement. Tool clamps for the knurling tools. Placing the rollers in the clamps. Position of the knurling tool with respect to the piece to be processed. Methods of using the knurling tool. Imbrication. Flars; and measures of prevention.

Emercise 19. Combined-operations jobs. Processing pieces to include the following operations: machining, broaching, rectification of conic surfaces and holes, mechining of irregular surfaces, finishing of surfaces.

Emercise 20: Thread cubbing. General information concerning threaded surfaces. Designation of threads. Right and left threading. Basic elements of the thread. Scope of the uses of threading, The system of thread cuts. Instruments for measuring threads, methods and means of using them. Structure of tools for cutting a triangular (external and internal) thread. Chasing tools for cutting threads; the structure and use of these tools. Setting up the lathe for cutting thread. Determining the relation between the number of turns of the shaft and of the guide servat. Computation of changeable gears for metrical or inch cutting of threads on the lathe. Setting up the changeable gears on the swing frame gear mechanism. Conditions for their linking. Tables for thread cutting. Methods of cutting triangular external and internal threads on a cylinder. Cutting a left-handed thread. Types of flaws, and measures for their prevention. Cutting regime for the cutting of threads. Imbrication and cooling. Sharpening the threading tools. Cutting ex-

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ternal and internal band threading. Readying the piece for thread-cutting with screw taps and threading dies. Fastening down the work piece and setting up the tap screw and threading dies. The speed of cutting. Labrication and cooling. Calibrating the thread. Flaws and measures of preventing them. Cutting an external triangular thread in a template shape. 3rd class of precision.

Exercise 21. Combined operations jobs. Processing of individual pieces, including all operations of facing, boring, threading, and finishing. Precision of the work performed will fall into the 3rd class of precision. (The work will be done according to sketches and technological charts.)

SUBJECT 9: DRILL BENCHES

Types of drill benches. Types of work done on drill benches. Structure of the drill laths. Examples of processing pieces by drilling and broaching.

SUBJECT 10: CUTTING Q(MILLING) MACHINES

Types of milling machines and their designations. Characteristics of the various different milling lathes. Structure of the milling bench. Servicing the lathe.

SUBJECT 11: SERVINES MACHINES

Delishing

Increise i. Types of primitive lathes and their designations. Types of work polishing

polishing polishing-disc

done by means of the granting lathes. Structure of the discretization lather.

polishing disc.

Exercise 2. Formation of the grissing circle. Characteristics of different discs. Examples of polishing some automobile parts.

SUBJECT 12: SPECIAL TYPES OF FITTING WORK

Exercise 1. The processing of pieces, including all operations. The degree of precision of this work is within the 3rd class of precision.

Example 2. The structure of the face plate and its uses. Type of pieces processed on the face plate. Putting in, whenevery and checking the piece to be worked. Balancing the piece by means of a counterweight. Methods of operating with the face plate.

Exercise J. Work on the corner iron. Structure and uses of the corner iron. Types of pieces processed on corner irons. Balancing. Methods of processing on the corner irons.

Exercise i. Lethe stays and their uses. Types of lathe stays, their structure, and the methods of putting them in and fastening them. Placing a work piece in

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fixed and mobile lathe stars.

SUBJECT 13: INTERPRETATION OF DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES

Exercise 1. The drawing, the significance. Scale of the drawing. Projection. Types of projection, and ways of using them on a drawing. Specification. Marking metallic and wooden construction in a drawing. Difference between a drawing and a sketch.

Energies 2. Working with drawings and sketches. Reading of a drawings and whetches along.

Purpose of Training. 1. To study the automobile, its assemblies, mechanisms, and systems.

2. To teach the soldier the operations of assembly work, and to four habits concerning repairs of the automobile and its various individual assembles.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The instruction for the general mechanics and essembly unit specialists is confucted in shops, parks, and technical classes.

To give institution concerning organization of the work and of the place of work, concerning mechanical and heat processing of metals and concerning the technology of repairs of individual parts of the automobile, conducting this work in the automobile repair shop of the unit (or large unit), as follows:

- -- by practical work, done by the student himself, on automobiles, individnal assembly units, and individual parts;
- by demonstration of practical work, rhywary minus manager at a place of work that is equipped in an exemplary namer, the demonstrations being given by one of the best workers of the shop, by way of explaining the importance of a property equipped place of work for quantity and quality of the output:
- performing, one after another, every one of the operations taught (acof individual parts and assemblies)
 cording to specialty) in the repair and mounting mixauduing descriptions.
- -- work as member of actively working shop brigade in mounting and taking down the principal assemblies of the automobile.

The theoretical lessons in the class must be conducted with practical demon-STRATIONS.

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studying In intriving the metals and other naterials used in repairs, and also in studying the uses of the hank working and testing tools, it is essential that the student should be shown samples of steel, east iron, files, drills, slide gages, micrometers, and control slabs. Exhibitions must be given of the methods of using the working tools and the control and measuring tools.

Page 59: Subjects 6 and 13 must be studied in motor parks equipped with all of the equipment called for by the Regulations for the Operation of Motor Vehicles.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

THE WAS A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	Designation of Subjects No.	mber of	House
2.	Elstory of the Progress of Soviet Automobile Industry	2	naziri interiori di Ambie estri in con estrico militari (1946 - Ambie estrico)
2.	The Structure of the Anionobile (Tractor)	ia	
30	Structure, functioning, malfunctioning, and adjustment	DE.	
	Systems, Mechanisms, and Assemblies of the Automobi	Lle 50	
4.	Spructure of the Electric Equipment of the Automobile	. 8	
5.	Special Structural Characteristics of Russian-Built Vehi	cles	
	of Increased Terrain Capacity	. 8	
6.	Estals and other Material Used in Automobile Repairs	a L	
79	Size Information concerning the Processing of Metals		
8.	Organization of the Work and the Place of Work	ł4	
9.	Work of the Fitter and Mechanic	. 30	
30.	Basic Principles of Automobile Repairs	. l	
11.	Proparing the Automobile and its Assemblies for Repairs.	ž.	
12,	War Technology of Repairs and Reconditioning of Individu	al	a * .
	Barts of the Automobile	35	
3.3%	Assembly, Finishing, and Testing of the Automobile and i	to	
	Assemblies after the Completion of Repairs	16	
14.	Sorvicing Storage Batteries	•• 2	ween many enament

TOTAL: 175

SUBJECT 1: HISTERY OF THE PROGRESS OF SOVIET AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

The history of invention and creation of automobiles. The part played scientists

by Bussian invantance in the invention of automobiles and tractors (Poleumor,

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Gusev, Cherepanov, Putilov, and Kholmov).

The development of Soviet automobile construction. The parts played by Legin and Stalin in creating a Seriet motor tractor industry. Starting the Cortal and Moscow embomobile factories. Page 60:

Broic missions of the post-war plan for establishment and development of a Russian retirnal economy in the field of automobile transportation.

Besic tendencies in subsequent work in perfecting Soviet automobiles.

SUEJECT 2: THE STRUCTURE OF THE AUTOMORIES (TRACTOR)

The subject matter is the same as stated for Subject 1 of the program for ingraving the capabilities of the drivers of confeat, construction, and transport smidmiller and tractors.

> SUBJECT 3: STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONING, MALFUNCTIONING, AND ADJUSTMENT OF SYSTEMS, MECHANISMS, AND ASSEMBLIES OF THE AUTOMOBILE

The subject matter is the same as No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 (except Exer-(198 % Surject 7) of the training program for combat, construction work, end insuspect toter vehicles and tractors.

Subject h: Structure of the electric equipment of the automobile Moreice 1. The position of assemblies and devices of the electric equipment or the automobile. Sources of carrent: storage batteries, generators, and relayrogalators.

Broncise 2. Consumers of current: starters, signals, lighting devices. The system of ignition. Seleties, control devices, coupling boxes, switches, and the wining system.

Itercise j. Electric circuits: starter switch, source of current for the starter, accumilator charges. General diagram of the electric equipment.

> SUBJECT 5: SPECIAL STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RUSSIAN-BUILT VEHICLES OF INCREASED TERRAIN CAPACITY

Residue L. Special structural characteristics of the motor, the cooling system, laboration, surrent supply. System of ignition, and electrical equipment.

Structure of the power transmission. Distributor, cardan transmission. Reduction gear. Main transmission and differential. Main clutch, side clutch, and side transmission.

Thereise 2. Special structural characteristics of the running gear of the

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shock-absorbers, wheels, and tires; steering mechanisms. Structure of the hydraulic transmission. Structure and regulation of brakes. Defects of the brake, and their correction.

Page 61: SUBJECT 6: NETALS AND OTHER MATERIAL USED IN AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS

Exercise 1. The subject metter is the same as for Exercise 5, Subject 10, for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly Unit Specialists (Tank Force).

Thereise 2. Sesic properties of metals. The distinction between farrous and nenderrous metals. Comparison of the properties of cast iron and steel. Nanda of cast iron and their properties.

Exercise 3. Carbon steels and alloy steels. Notions concerning methods of producing steel. Notions concerning medification of the properties of steel by addition of ware metals. Individual parts of the automobile, making these parts from carbon steel and from alloy steel. Took steels. Brands of steel according to the all-union standard.

Sinters,

Exercise h. Non-ferrous metals, minimizing, and their basic properties. Soldent and their basic properties. Using unsuitable parts as metal for the making of
most parts.

SUBJECT 7: BRIEF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PROCESSING OF METALS

Exceptible 1: Besic methods of processing metals. Notions concerning castings

and the properties of metal castings. Frincipal types of mechanical processing of
modals. Notion concerning themse and thermo-chemical processing of metals.

Exercise 2. Importance and methods of the processes of tempering, amealing, chilling, normalisation, case-hardening, and mitration. Surface treatment of metals with high-frequency currents. Individual parts of the automobile amonable to themselo processing. Practical methods of determining the quality of metals.

SUBJECT 8: CRGANIZATION OF THE WORK AND OF THEPLACE OF WORK

Exercise 1. The place of work. Intelligent organization of the place of work, and its effect upon the productiveness of labor and upon the quality of production. Types of working places: stationary and mobile. Equipment for the place of work. Lighting for the place of work, and segregation of dangerous places. The effect of adequate, high-quality lighting upon the productiveness of labor.

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Rules and methods for placing tools, devices, materials, half-finished pieces.

Indished articles, and technological documentation at the place of work during working intensity,
hours. Organizing the work at the place of work. Intensity tempo, rhythm, regime of work and rest. Time, quality, and nature of the preparation of the place of work,
its fittings and equipment. Acquaintance with the nature of working details assigned for the work, and with technological and work documentation.

Choice of a place for performing the work under field conditions. Protecting the working place from dust and precipitation. Fitting boxes and drawers for tools and standard specifications, and with mobile stands and racks. Structure of pits and transh ramps. Selection of tools and setting up holsting devices and special stripping devices. Canonflaging of lights.

Exercise 2. Safe practices for this type of work. Types of injury and their causes.

date methods of doing the work! Protective and guard structures. Choice of the partitions type of instructions on the subject of safe practices for the various spacialties.

Pine-protection measures to be observed in connection with automobile repairs. Special charafteristics of repairs on fuel tanks. Rules for use of the fireflighting equipment in publing out fires.

SUBJECT 9: WOME OF THE FITTER AND MECHANIC

Residence 1. Producentals of the work of the fitter and mechanic. Pasic equipment for the work of the fitter and mechanic. Tools and devices for setting the job, how to use, handle, and store than.

Exercise 2. Fibter's construction work. Importance and uses of this type of work, instruction and tools, methods of procedure. Rules for safe practices in fitter's construction work. Outling steel along a demarcation line by using a chisel. Sharpening the chisel.

Exercise 3. Filing off individual parts, and the purpose and scope of this method. Files and the materials used in making them. Classification of files. Chosing the file in accordance with the nature of the processing and the material of which the part is made. Care and storage of the files. Methods of filing. Proper methods of using the hools. Checking and measuring devices for the work of filing. Safe practices

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to be observed in the work of filing.

Exercise 1: Filing the surface of a half-finished piece of steel, using the basterd file with a ruller. Filing two surfaces with the ruler. Filing out holes. Page 63:

Filing sheet-metal material along curved contours, following demarcation lines.

Exercise 5. Cutting with a fret-sew, and the range of applicability of this method. Cutting circular steel of a thickness of 10-15 mm. Cutting strip or bar iron (horizontally and vertically).

Exercise 6. Grinding. Grinding of valves, stop-cocks, and nipples. Grinding valves. Preparation of grinding pasts.

Exercise 7. Drilling holes. Choice of drills for clear holes and thresded holes. Fastening the drill and the chuck in the hand drill. Prick-punching the center of a hole. Drilling with the hand drill.

Exercise 6. Cutting threads with screw taps and with screw dies.

Energies 9. Dressing individual parts. Cleaning individual parts and standards to remove rust. Correcting thread on bolts, pins, and nuts with the aid of irregular files and scrapers. Removal of threading.

Exercise 10. Subting out strips and discs of various dimensions. Funching and finishing holes. Sutting out paper patients along the countours of an individual part.

Exercise 11. Beating out came and sleeves (pipe). Cutting off rivets and pricking out came. Pricking out sleeves (pipe). Arranging sleeves and came. Riveting

Exercise 12. Work on copper and tim. Soldering with weak solder. Adjusting and lighting the soldering lamp. Warming up and care of the soldering iron. Preparation and care of the surfaces to be soldered. Soldering with soft solder and with tim. Budictor repairs. Repairs on fenders.

Exercise 13. Combined jobs. Work on combined assembly and fitting jobs.

SUBJECT 10: BASIC PRINCIPLES OF AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS

Mercire 1. Role and importance of the various means of automobile repair. History of the development of automobile repairs. Priority and the leading part of Soviet science and technology in the field of automobile repairs. Achievements of the repair services in the way of organization and technology of automobile repairs during the Great War, and perspectives of progress in this work.

Exercise 2. Defects of individual parts, minor or major assemblies, and sutemo-

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biles; reasons for the occurrence of defects, their external manifestations, and determining the means of amazasing them. Wearing out of parts, and the indications thereof.

Classification of different types of wear: according to their causes, according to their rapidity of development, and according to their physical extent.

Exercise 3. Organizational and technical fundamentals of automobile repair.

System of automobile repair. Types of repair: ordinary, intermediate, and heavy repairs. Methods of repair: by individual parts and by assemblies. Conclusions practiced based on the method of repairing by assemblies as practical during the Great War and Juring present times. Methods of automobile repairs.

SUBJECT II: PREPARING THE AUTOMOBILE AND ITS ASSEMBLIES FOR BEPAIRS

Exercise 1. Preparing the automobile and its assemblies for transfer to a repair shop. Frequency documents for automobiles and assemblies to be transferred for repairs. Technical requirements for receiving automobiles and assemblies for regains. Proper classification of automobiles and assemblies admitted for repairs. Storman of automobiles and assemblies availables are assemblies availables.

Prescribe 1. Washing the automobile and assemblies before disassembly. Methods of organizing the disassembly of automobiles and assemblies. Sequences to be observed in dispersabling an automobile and in breaking down the assemblies into minor assemblies and individual parts. Standards for the amount of time allotted to the early of disassembling an automobile and taking assemblies apart. Disassembling an automobile and taking assemblies apart. Disassembling an automobile and breaking down its assemblies into minor assemblies and individual parts. Methods of disasing individual parts of the automobile and removing the grease

SUBJECT 12: THE TECHNOLOGY OF BEFAIRS AND RECONDITIONING OF INDIVIDUAL PARTS OF THE AUTOMOBILE

Exercise 1. Changes in the position, dimensions, and shape of individual parts of the automobile as result of wear or damage factors. Methods of obtaining proper fitting of individual parts by means of regulation, turning, plastic changes in form, adoption of repair dimensions.

Rescribe 2. Methods for restoring, partially or completely, the dimensions of an individual part: supplementary repair parts; welding and soldering; electro-plating of metal parts and metal plating by means of metallization (spraying). Methods of rescribing cracks and dents.

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Exercise 3.% obtain restoration of proper fitting and shape of an individual part by adoption of repair dimensions: the importance and nature of repair dimensions and types of repair dimensions.

Exercise k. Methods to restore fitting, dimensions, and shape of an individual part by means of welding. Advances achieved by Russian and Soviet scientists (Bernados, Slavyanov, Patton) in inventing and perfecting electric-are welding. Electric are welding.

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Represe 5. Acetylene-oxygen welding. Electro-plating of metals. The method of metallization.

Emercine 6. Classification of technological processes. Bases and fundamentals applicable to the treatment of individual parts. Setting up a sequence of operations and the branchion from one operation to another. Allowances of time between operations. Formissible variations in the amount of time allowed for each operation, and their adjustment while the repair work on an individual part is in progress. Equipment, devices, working tools, technico-economic criteria as factors in adjusting the method and means of repairs on individual automobile parts.

Exercise 7. The structure of drill-bore stends & (U-1-24, TsR-7, RTs-7).

Exercise 6. Repairs on the cylinder block. Repairs on the face of the cylinder, according to the rethod of repair dimensions. Coarse and fine grinding of cylinders.

Egoroles 7. Repairs on the crankshaft, and on the erankshaft and connecting rod bearings of the motor. Re-babitting of bearings boring them. Special characteristics of repairs on thin-walled bushings.

Exercise 10. Repairs and reconditioning of values. Standard time periods for repairs on individual parts of the motor.

Proposed 11. Repairs on parts of the transmission box and the carden shaft.

Empreise 12. Defects and repairs of individual parts of the rear and forward bridges. Defects and repairs of individual parts of the steering gear.

Racroise 13. Habing nes parts.

SUBJECT 13: ASSEMBLY, FINISHING, AND TESTING OF THE AUTOMOBILE AND ITS ASSEMBLIES AFTER THE COMPLETION OF REPAIRS

Exercise 1. Methods of organizing the assembly work: the stationary method and the assembly line method. The advantages of the assembly line method as the most ef-

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fective nathed of organizing production. Experience derived from use of the assembly line mathed. Mechanization of the assembly work. Nature of the process of grouping individual parts in write. Work of adjustment in grouping the parts into units. General scheme of the technological process of assembling an automobile and its various individual assemblies.

Exercise 2. The technological process of assembling a motor. The equipment, devices, and tooks used for the purpose. Technical specifications for the assembly of motors GAL-EL and ZIS-120.

Envise 3. Testing the motor: cold running, but running, and testing with accountments of namer and of fuel consumed. Technical specifications for excepting delivery of a motor.

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English it. Assembly, regulation, and testing: transmission case, drive bridges, and observing assembly. Technical specifications for essembly, regulation, and testing.

SUBJECT 14: SEWICING STORAGE PASTERIES

Pasto requirements for the servicing of storage batteries: cleanliness of the storage battery; cleanliness of the openings and otoppors; maintaining the electrolytes at the proper level; permissible rates of discharge from the storage battery; the proper time for charging the battery.

ELECTRIC AND GAS WELDER

Purpose of Indining. To teach proper ways of doing the velding work in entomobile and

DIRECTIONS AS TO METHOD

The training for electric and gas welders must be based upon practical demonstrations of the technology of conducting the work of gas welding and electric welding.

As the work of welding is being done, practical demonstrations must be given; on individual work pieces, of making repairs for each of the most characteristic types of demage.

The instruction invelding must be started with some simple welding process, gradually advancing thereafter to the more difficult processes (from the conditions that prevail in a stationary shop to the conditions to be excountered by the welders

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under simulated field conditions); and the work must be done immediately on combat materiel.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

N, November of George	WE HAVE THE R. P. P. P. P.	Designation of Subjects	Number of B	ioure
	J.,	Basic Frinciples of the Organization and Technology of Military Repairs on Tanks (Automobiles)	2	THE COMMENTS OF THE PROPERTY.
	2.	Mobile Repair Equipment	2	
	34	Materials used in Tank (Automobile) Repairs	10	
	4.	Organizing the Work and the Place of Work	10	
	5.	Work of the Fitter and Mechanic	10	
Page (7:	6.	The Electric Arc Method of Welding	30	
TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	70	The Electric Arc and its Properties	24	
	3.,	Electrodes and their Contings	\$ <u>\$</u>	
	9%	Nachines and Apparatus with Direct and Alternating Cur- rent for Electric Arc Velding	8	
	D,	Strain and Internal Pressure in Welding	e e e	
	13.	Frectical Work in Welding	l _i O	
	22.,	Welding Cast Iron	32	
	13.	Fusing Hard Alloys	6	
3	14,	Fundamentals of Resistance Welding	2	
;	35.	Ges Welding and Cutting	22	
	Já.	Check on the Quality of the Welding	9	
	17.	Excepting the Practical Work for Welding	25	

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SUBJECT 1: BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY OF MILLTARY REPAIRS ON TANKS (AUTOMOBILES)

The subject matter is the sees as indicated under Subject 9 for General Assembly Nechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (Tank Force).

SUBJECT 2: MOBILE REPAIR EQUIPMENT

The subject matter is the same as indicated under Subject 9, Exercise 8, for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (Tank Force).

SUBJECT 3: WATERIALS USED IN TANK (AUTOMOBILE) REPAIRS

The subject matter is the same as indicated under Subject 6 for General desembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (Tank Force).

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SUBJECT h: ORGANIZING THE WORK AND THE PLACE OF WORK

The subject matter is the same as indicated under Subject 6 for General Assembly Mechanic and Assembly-Unit Specialist (Tank Force).

SUBJECT 5: WORK OF THE FITTER AND MECHANIC

The subject matter is the same as indicated under Subject 9 for General.

Assembly Mechanic and Assembly-Unit Specialist (Tenk Force).

SUBJECT 6: THE ELECTRIC ARC METHOD OF WEIDING

Exercise 1. The importance and nature of the welding process. The importance Page 68:

Of Welding work for the repairs on tanks and automobiles. Electric Arc Welding is

a Ressian Invention (Petrov, Slavyanov). The leading part played by Russian scientists (Nikitin, Vologdin) in perfecting the technique of welding. Equipment for welding shows.

Reserving 2._ Classification of the various methods of welding by heat: forge, gas, electric, and thermite welding. The principle of electric welding, and the distinction between two types of electric welding: a)electric are welding; b) electric restartance or contact welding. A short explanation of the welding processes seconding to the Elevyanov method.

Exercise 3. Types of welded joints: butt-welded, lep-welded, end-to-end welded, noten-welded, (double-flanged) butt-welded, angle-welded, plug-welded. Types of welded seems. Structure and dimensions of the seem in transversal cross-section: according to the position in space -- bottom, horizontal, vertical, ceiling; according to the direction of the action of the forces -- frontal or torsional, flank, combined, slambing; according to extent and mutual position -- broken and complex, chain-type, and checker-coard type.

Exercise h. Preparing the meterial prior to welding. Importance of cleaning the material. Dressing the edges. Importance of the various elements of dressing. Tools used for dressing. Moving the terminals of the electrode in placing seems under various conditions. Solidity and quality of the seems as determined by the method according to which they were made. Rules for laying down multiple-layer seems. Defects of geometric form. Metallurgical and mechanical defects.

Exercise 5. Structure of welding scame. The zone of thermic influence, and the composition of the welding metal used for the seam. Manganese and its effects upon

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the properties of the metal of the seam. Page 68: (cont'd)

SUBJECT 7: THE ELECTRIC ARC AND ITS PROPERTIES

The nature of the arc and the conditions required to produce and natintain an arc. Physical and electric properties of the electric arc. The polarity of the arc. Current supply for the electric arc. Temperatures and the distribution of heat in the arc. The length of the arc as determined by the strength of the current Factors that affect the stability of the welding regime. Welding properties of the electric arc. The influence exerted by the chemical composition of the electrodes and of the costings upon the stability of the arc and upon the distribution of ins head.

SUBJECT 6: ELECTRODES AND THEIR COATINGS

nature of the coating, and the purpose for which it is used. Metallic cells and Page (): their coatings. Classification of coated electrodes according to their properties and according to their method of manufacture. Stabilizing, protective, and alloying electroiss. The influence exerted by the composition of the electrode wire upon the process of welding and upon the nature of the seem metal.

Classification of electrodes according to the type of metal, the

Emreise 2. Coatings, their purpose and use. The influence of the various components appear of the coating upon stabilization of the arc, the distribution of heat within the arc, the formation of clinkers, and the quality of the molten nated. The composition of the costings used for various purposes. Coatings: anti-clinker, ardi-gas-formation, arti-gans-and-clinker, ionizing. Chalky coatings. Methods of proparing coatings and putting them on the electrode. Angular electrodes.

> SUBJECT 9: MACHINES AND APPARATUS WITH DIRECT AND ALTERNATING CURRENT FOR ELECTRIC ARC WELDING

Emprise 1. Classification of machines and apparatus. High levels of tension considered in relation to safe-practice conditions. Single-phase direct-current macimnes. Diagram showing the underlying principles. Interaction between the curresits of the induction coils and the armsture resitions. The method of regulating by shifts of the brushes and with the aid of rheostats in the induction circuit. General principles, structure, theoretical data, and operating char-Emercise 2. activities of the machines SMG, SUG, SAK, their weight, their dimensions, power, coefficient of useful action. Servicing direct-current welding machines, and rules for the care of this type of machines.

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Masselse 3. Alternating-current welding apparatus. The principle of functioning of transformers. Regulating the current. External characteristics of the system. The structure of the transformer. Theoretical and operational data for transformers. Devices, accessories, tools, electrode-clamps; their structure, and their shortcomings. Conditions favorable to economical use of the electrodes.

SUBJECT 10: STRAIN AND INTERNAL PRESSURE IN WELDING

Types of pressure in the material. Permissible strains and reserve of stability. Permissible strains in the welding seam when the welding is done with electrodes with higher chalky coating and high-grade covering. Functioning and connecting seams. Uneven heating as a cause of internal strains. Measures to be Fago 70:

Taken to beep down deformations: tack welds, and placing seams by sectors. The sequence observed in placing seams. Measures taken to keep down internal strains: amuseling, preceding each layer.

SUBJECT 11: PRACTICAL WORK IN WEIDING

Exercise 1. Welding seem on a standard shaft, in the direction from left to right. From right to left, away from the worker, and toward the worker. The same, on an enlarged shaft. Regulating the force of the current according to the dismoter of the electrode. Welding seem on shafts by movement upward and from left to right on the plates set up at an engle of 15° toward the table. Welding seem of shafts on a vertical place in the direction from left to right and upward from below. Welding seem on a standard width without heaping up and undercutting with short arc. Welding in a low position.

Exercise 2. Welding/ Assembly with proper setting of clearances. Placing the tack welds. Welding plates of h and 6 mm. thickness. Putting on a standard single-layer seem with ever welding penetration without undercutting the edge lines. But welding with U-chaped division of the edges. Welding of plates 6-10 mm. in thickness. Choice of an electrode of the required diameter, depending on the dividion the built mg.

and Wieper of the metal of the seem, and choice of the force of current according to the diameter of the electrode. Using kerosene to adjust the compactness of the seem.

Emercise 3. Lap welding, using a single-layer seam and a double-layer seam. Find-to-end welding of two plates of 5 mm. thickness, without chambering the edge of the stamp.

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Independent choice of the diameter of the electrode and the force of current for verious thicknesses of the metal and various layers of the seam. Exercises in moving the electrode.

Exercise 1. Overhead seams. Special types of welding. Welding of slight est thickness (from 1.5 to 5 mm.), lap welding, end-to-end welding in low position.

Welding of all types of joints with a compact seam, without burning through (&lectrode -- 2-2.25 mm.).

Exercise 5. Welding with electfodes with high-quality minimum Electrodes
for the welding of alloyed steels. Thermic regimes for welding. The advantages of
forming fissures and what improvement of the qualities of the seems.

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Exercise 6. The use of special electrodes for welding shafts on plates of steel of the chromium-nickel type. Special characteristics of the trajectory slong which the electrode is moved in welding on a widened shaft. Multiple layer welding with a finishing annealing roller. Welding to remove faults of the steel.

SUBJECT 12: WELDIEG CAST IRON

Exercise 1. The selding properties of gray and white cast iron. Types of cast iron that cannot be welded. Not and cold welding of cast iron. Choice of the method of welding cast iron. Cold welding of cast iron with low-carbon steel electrodes, of ith cast-iron electrodes with special costing. Preparation while the welding is in progress, solidity and density of the joining. Fusing agents used in the cold welding of cast iron, and their designations and function. Typical defects of cold welding.

Exercise 2. Hot welding of east iron. Mechanical preparation for the welding.

Phaping and shaping meterials. Methods of heating up and conducting the welding process. Codling off the welded article. Bolidity and typical defects of hot welding. Differences between the metallargical process of cold and hot welding. The semi-hot welding of east iron.

Exercise 3. Cold welding of cast iron with steel electrodes with steel page. Cold welding of cast iron with cast iron electrodes with special coating.

Exercise h. Cold welding of east iron with steel electrodes with special marking exerting, which feeds east iron into the welding. Hot welding of east iron with cast iron electrodes.

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SUBJECT 13: FUSING HARD ALLOYS

Exercise 1. Distinguishing characteristics of hard alloys. Molten hard alloys. Baked-and-fused alloys. Powdery-type hand alloys. The technique of fusing and welding various hard alloys.

Respected 2. Distinguishing welding characteristics of non-ferrous metals. welding of cooper, bronze, and aluminum with carbon and metallic electrodes. The composition of metallic electrodes and metallic admixtures. Coating: fusing agents. Preparing individual pieces for welding. The technique of welding; the work regime. Methods of work. Safe practice rules. The quality of the welding.

Exercise 3. Welding broase and brase with heating in the furnace. Welding cluminum with carbon electrodes, using fusing agents. Pege 72:

SUBJECT 14: FUNDAMENTALS OF RESISTANCE VILIDING

The physical basis of resistance welding. Different forms of contact welding: butt welding, apot welding, and roller welding,

SUBJECT 15: CAS WELDING AND GUFFING

American l. The nature of the process of gas welding, and the range of its applicability. Gases and hot liquids used in welding; their properties, sources of supply, aborago, and use. The effectiveness of various methods of gas welding. Composition of the hot gas mixtures. The physico-chemical processes that occur in the gaswelding flows. The metallurgic processes that occur in gas welding. Shrinking and shviriding pressures. The nature of the process of making welding seems and their purcese. The difference between gas welding and electric are welling of metals. The influence exerted by the chemical composition of the hot mixture and the annealing motal upon the quality of the welding seam. The part played by fusing-wixtures and anneal ing substances in the process of gas welding.

The nature of the process of gas-weld cutting, and its differences Beercise 2. from other methods of cutting metal. Metals that cannot be cut by the gas method. The influence of ges cubwing upon the physical and mechanical properties of the metals. The clean cross-section obtaining by gas-cutting. The range of applicability of gascutting. The technique of safe practices.

Exercise 3. The apparatus used in gas welding and gas cutting. The gas generators

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used to obtain acetylene, the method of functioning, and the technical production data. Supplementary apparatus and equipment. Cylinders for the oxygen. Reductors and wheir functioning, and possible malfunctionings. Apparatus for liquid oxygen. Burners for the welding; their construction, functioning, and productivity. The instrument used for gas cutting. Structure, functioning, and operation of the gasoline cutter. Safe practices in operating the apparatus.

Exercise h. The technology of ges welding and cutting. Preparing the article for welding. The technique of performing gas welding on carbon steels and alloyed steels, cost iron, and non-ferrous metals. Setting the flame of the burner, its position while welding, and its direction of movement. Expenditure of gas and productivity under the various methods of gas welding. Intelligent organization of the working place for gas welding. Expenditure of gas and productivity in gas cutting.

Exercise 5. Practice with the burner. Joining the flexible pipes. Choice of the end pieces; setting the burner for three types of fleme on the metal. Fusing 42 13: a shart to a plate by the right-hand and left-hand methods of welding. Fusing a complex layer on a plate in low position. Welding two plates together: butt-welding, lap welding, end-to-end welding, and angular juncture. Placing a layer on a vertical plate by moving the burner upward from below. Welding two vertical plates together by moving the burner upward from below: butt-welding, end-to-end welding, elbow. Welding up openings of a dismeter up to 150 mm. Welding cast iron pieces with brase and copper plates with heating.

Provide 6. Acetylene-oxygen cutting of plates; removing chamferings the edges. Marozene-benzine-oxygen cutting of sheets, removal of chamferings, cutting in of boles.

SUBJECT 16: CEECK ON THE QUALITY OF THE WEIDING

Solidity and quality of the seems as determined by their location and by the names in which they were made. Defects of the welding; their various types and causes. Methods of checking and detecting defects by means of measurement, inspection, undercutting, drilling, trying sir pressure, and kerosene. Methods of correcting defects and measures for preventing them.

SUBJECT 17: GROUPING THE PRACTICAL WORK FOR WEIDING

Work on gas welding and gas cutting of medium complexity. Welding tanks; weld-

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ing end pieces on conduit tubes. Welding teeth on tooth-gear. Welding holes closed in cast from parts.

THE RESERVE CONTRACT CONTRACT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

Purpose of Training. 1. To study the equipment, tools, and materials used in repairs

2. To teach the men how to make high-quality repeirs intelligently on jobs done has casings and inner tubes, both in the shop and under field conditions.

INDICATIONS AS TO METEROD

The training will be conducted in the shop of a unit that her the required exectalists and equipment for vulcanization of three.

If a military unit is stabloned at or near the location of the auto-repair substitutement of the okrup (administrative district), it may be desirable to have the training conducted at an okrup establishment.

Study of the equipment, devices, and tooks must be conducted with the aid

if specimens of such equipment, etc., either in the shop or in the class room.

Fage 70:

In the course of the instruction one must explain the purposes of the tooks

and equipment; and show wethedo of using them in making repairs.

Subject 7 is studied by practical work in the shop, having each soldier undertake repairs jobs independently, under the supervision and control of the in-

In the course of the instruction one must explain to the civilents the influence merried by the following factors upon the quality of the work: neat removal of the damaged places of the covering, of the preparation and putting on of the patch, and of the temperature regime.

Subject 5: ("Structure and Functioning of Automobile Times") and Subject 6, "Proper Use of Automobile Times," must be taught directly on automobiles that have defects that affect the wear on the times, and three where the outer jacket is worn out in an imagular manner, or which have mechanical canage and lawered pressure.

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INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION PAGE NUMBER G-6387 Page 74: (cont'd) List of Subject and of Time sport on each DESIGNATION OF SUBJECTS Number of Hours 10 History of the Development of the Soviet Automobile Industry Woking and 2. Materials used in Meparing Ties and Immer Tubes Transfer our second second 18 3. Organization of the Work and of the Working Place 5 1,0 The Work of the Mechanic and Fitter 6 5. Structure and Functioning of Automobile Tiras ... 20 6. Equipment, Devices, and Tools used in Repairs on Casings and Immer Tubes ry Z o Repairs on Casings and Inner Tubes 88 Proper Use of Automobile Tires Sa Ù. \mathcal{D}_{α} The Equipment of Mobile Repair Facilities TOTAL: 175 SUBJECT 1: HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOVIET AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY The subject matter is the same as that indicated for Subject 1, for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly Unit Specialists (for Tank Force). Page 75: SUBJECT 2: MATERIALS USED IN MATING AND REPAIRING TIMES AND XMMMEN Exercise L. Subber. Noticus on the subject of rubber. The leading position held by the Soviet Union in the production of synthetic rubber. Natural and synthetic rubber, Seviet plants from which rubber can be made. The importance of developing in the Soviet Union an independent ray material basis for the rubber industry. production of rubber from rubber plants, and its subsequent processing. The production of synthetic rubber. Aubber for uselin repairs. Rubber-treated fabrics.

Exercise 2. Rubber cement, its composition, properties, and use. The types of

bensine used for tire repairs, and their technical properties.

Understanding of the rubber mixture and its preparation. Sulphur, Exercise 3. and the part it plays in vulcanisation. Fillers as a means of reducing the cost of rubber. The most widely used fillers: chalk, czolin. Strengtheners and their purpose. The most widely used strengtheners: carbon black, zinc oxide, magnesium carbonate. Types of carbon black, and means of obtaining it.

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Exercise 4. Softeners and their role in in the process of preparing the rubber mixture. Coloring matter and its purpose. Understanding of the procedure of proparing a recipe for the rubber mixture. Materials used in the manufacture of automobile thro casings and inner takes. Methods of estimating the quality of rubber mixtures. Types of defect in the repair materials. Norms for the expenditure of materials. Economy in the use of materials in mulding repairs.

SUBJECT 3: ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK AND OF THE WORKING PLACE The subject matter is the same as under Subject 8 for the training of General Assembly Machanies and Assembly Unit Specialists (Automobiles).

SUBJECT L: THE WORK OF THE MECHANIC AND FITTER

The subject matter is the same as for Exercises 1, 5, and 6 of Subject 9 for the training of General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly Unit Specialists (Automobillen).

SUPPLOT 5: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONING OF AUTOMOBILE TIRES

Exercise 1. The neguifecture of time casings and bubes. The demands to be made upon automobile times. Types of time and their uses, Prometic rubber times and their memmy alvantages. Classification of prematic tires according to their internal pressure and the cine of their profile. Methods of indicating the dimensions of tires (widely of profile and dismeter of the rim). Dimensions of the three of Buscian producibles:

Attantion 2. The automobile tire casing and its parts. Purpose and functioning of the casing, the protecting layer, the breaker, and the side wall.

Types of tire valves, and their structure. Types of gate valve. The functioning of the valve. Technical demends to be made upon a new casing and immer tube. Deformations of various types of three under load as the automobile moves under various conditions. The functioning of the tire unider various types of road condithose: loads upon the tire, centrifugal force, functioning of the tire in passing over obstacles and around turns of the word.

Marroise 4. Normal year of the tire casing. Defects of the mechanisms of the authomobile as eauses of undue year on the casings. The effects of improper driving upon the wear on the casings. The effect of the amount of air pressure in the time upon wear on the casings.

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Exercise 5. Defects and damage of three. Mechanical damage to casing and tube. Blow-out and separation of layers of the casing, paeling off of protecting layer and side walls, destruction from the action of oil and gasoline). Manufacturing and operational defects of innter tube and casing, their causes and means of correction.

SUBJECT 6: EQUIPMENT, DEVICES, AND TOOLS USED IN REPAIRS ON CASINGS AND INNER TUBES

Exercise 1. Stationary vulcanising apparatus (GARO) for vulcanizing casings and inner tubes. Technical characteristics of the apparatus. Setting up and operating the apparatus.

Exercise 2. Vulcanising apparatus for inner tubes. Molds for vulcanization of conings.

Parreice 1. Spreaders: bydraulic, and pnoumatic.

Merrise h. Measuring devices: manemeters and thermometers. Types of buffing stands and their structure. Drying chambers, working tables, and racks.

Exercise 5. Tools: shears, knives, probes, hooks for picking out cord threads, brushou, cutting pliers, cross bars, rollers. The proper way to use these tools and take care of them.

SUBJECT 7: REPAIRS ON CASINGS AND INMER TUBES

Provided 1. Basic notions constraing the technological process of repairs on casing and inner tubes. The easing and tire repair operations comprised in the technological Page 7/:

process of automobile tire repairs. Organizing the tire repair shop or department.

Exercise 2. Technical specifications concerning casings and tubes to be considered in need of repairs. Technical conditions on the casing that call for making cuffs.

The proliminary drying. Removal of damaged sections, by cutting them out or by means of deep buffing. Ensering on the rubber cement, and drying.

Exercise 3. Preparing cord patches. The purpose of the patches; the tools required; now to perform the operation; rules for smearing and drying. Scaling up the damaged spot by putting on a patch: choice of the patch according to the dimensions of the damaged area; rules aft for putting on the patch; the process of repair. Excising the damaged areas. Patterning the damaged spot by fitting a cone into it; and rules for filling out the excised place with cord. Methods of preparing a matrix to determine the pattern of the protective layer at the point where repairs are being made of a casing.

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Exercise 4. The making of culfs to repair casings: trimming the edges, preling off the protecting layer, and separating the layers of the casing, laying out and opening the culf, bewelling the edges of the cuff, buffing the cuff. Method of covering described places by putting on a cuff. Special characteristics of repairs on the side walls. Section-by-section method of making repairs on a casing.

Thereiso 5. Vulcanizing casings. The nature of the process of vulcanization . and changes undergone by the properties of the rubber as result of vulcanisation. Unicestanding the differences between vulcanization, revulcanization, and incomplete unlicanisation. The time allowed for vulcanisation, according to the thickness of the vulcanized layer, the composition of the subber, and the succenization temperature. The importance of pressure in valcenization. The valcanization regime. The vowing process on the sulcanizing apparatus, check and control of temperatures on the sulcandaing approximate the struggle against condensation of steam. Defects in vulcanization and the means of oliminating them.

Insuring & Repairs and vulcanisation of inner tubes. Inspection of inner tubes, and the reduct of checking them with air pressure in a vater bath. Sutting out and buffing the demagni places. Weshing and costing the demaged abots, gluing on and rolling the referen. Special engracteristics of repairs of preforations. Insertion of the norting paidle Collaing. Seplacing valves. Valve repairs.

Microlec 7. Inspection and sorting of fully repaired casings and inner tubes. Wethofe for inspecting casings and inner tubes to determine the quality of the repairs. Use of the littles, carborusdum disco, and sompstone. Defects, causes of their appearence, and methods of removing them.

Exercico c. Methods of putting on and taking off tires. Methods and rules for publing of and taking off tires on various types of rim (flat and deep). Pumping up tires. Charling the pressure. Equipment and tools for this work.

SUBJECT 8: PROPER USE OF AUTOMOBILE TIMES

Buerciso L. Types and dimensions of automobile tires. Basic operational and technicel qualities of times: adherence to the surface of the road; passability of the thres; heatstic and impact resistence of the tires; durability of the casings and inner tobus; resistance to heat and low temperatures. The tire's capacity for steadying the automobile. Care and storage of the tires.

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Exercise 2. Check on the pressure, and periodic inspection of the tires. Arrangement of the tires on the wheel according to the condition of the tire. Precautionary servicing of the tires. Tightening the tires according to the make of car and according to the type of driver. Keeping account of the work of the tires. Keeping the tires in the storeroom for easings and inner tubes. Equipment for the store-work.

SUBJECT 9: THE EQUIPMENT OF MODILE REPAIR FACILITIES

The tools and equipment of the vulcanizing shop, and the places where this equipment is kept. Preparing tools and other equipment for starting the work. Carentising the repairs on easings and inner tubes under field conditions.

STORE-ROOM HANDS FOR STORE-ROOMS CONTAINING CAOMBAT TANK AND AUTOMOBILE PROPERTY

Furnished of Frainding. 1. To known procedures other for receiving, issuing, storing, and protecting combat tank and automobile property in the unit (or large unit).

2. To teach the men property to do their work in a store-room for sombat tenk and automobile property, and intelligently to take care of the records and the accounting.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

subjects 12, 13, 14, and 15 are studied in a practical manner in the store-room by burrying on independently the work of receiving and issuing property, making out the processary documents, and keeping records and account under the direct observation of the supervisors in charge.

Prop 79:

In the study of theoretical problems extensive use must be made of visual side (diagrams, posters) and blank forms of the accounting documents.

In all of the exercises one must develop in the student a protective attitude toward the property such as befits the socialistic nature of the Soviet State.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
I. The Duties of the Store-Room Hand	
2. Organizing and Equipping a Store-Room for Con and Automobile Property	
3. Basic Principles of Store-Moom Management	10
h. The Procedures for Receiving Sombat Tanks and bile Property	

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INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION PAGE NUMBER G-6387 78 Page 79: (contid) Number of Hours Designation of Subjects The Procedures of for Issuing Combat Tanks and Auto-18 Storage of Combat Tanks de and Automobile Property, and 6. 1.2 Methods of Protecting it from Damage Distribution and Storage of Combat Tank and Automobile 70 24 Property in the Store-Room Special Requirements for Storing Combat Tanks and Auto-8. mobile Property during the Winter Months 6 Special Requirements for the Storage of Rubber Articles, 9, 8 Lacquers, Paints, Chemicals, and Acids 83.3 Rules for the Use of Batalogues 30. 8 11. Tools and Equipment's for Motor Parks Safe Practices for Store-Rom Work 6 32 . Preparation of Documents and Resping Records and Accounts 13. Treatment of Combat Tank and Automobile Property in the 1110 35 Store-Room Flacing Combat Tank and Automobile Property on Frances, in the Backing; 12 6 The Work of Loading and Unloading Property TOTAL: 175 Page 80:

SUBJECT 1: THE DUTTES OF THE STORE-ROOM HAND

The duties of the store-woom hand in receiving, storing, issuing, and release of property.

> SUBJECT 2: ORGANIZING AND EQUIPPING A STORE-ROOM FOR COMBAT TANK AND AUTOMOBILE PROFERTY

Exercise 1. Purpose and Administrative organization of store-rooms. Basic fequirements for structure and equipment of stationary store-rooms. Equipment and maintenance of storage places. Maintenance of the grounds of the storage depot and of the open storage places.

Structure and equipment of store-rooms under field conditions. Exercise 2. Maintenance of the store-rooms and of the storage grounds.

Security and protection of the store-room. Fire-fighting Requip-Exercise 3. ment and fire-fighting measures at the store-room. The procedure for admitting proper ty to the store-room. General rules for distributing, depositing, and storing property.

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SUBJECT 3: BASIC PRINCIPLES OF STORAGE-ROOM MANAGEMENT

Exercise 1. The procedure of storing. Recording, accounting, and listing of material values in the store-room.

The procedure of taking inventory of the property on January 1st Exercise 2. and July 1st each year. Preparing the documents of the inventory.

> SUBJECT L: THE PROCEDURES FOR RECEIVING COMBAT TANK AND AUTO-MOBILE PROPERTY

Exercise 1. The procedures for receiving the property into the store-roca. Eules for determining under which category the property belongs. Types and kinds of property groups, their designations, and the manner in which they are grouped together, the number of places, and the weight. The responsibilities of those in charge of the store-room with respect to the reception of property.

Exercise 2. Meking out stock cards and documentation for the property accepted.

SUBJECT 5: THE PROCEDURES FOR ISSUING COMBAT TANK AND AUTOMOBILE PROPERTY

Exercise 1. The procedures for releasing property from the store-room. Selection, storing loose, packing, marking, issuing and forwarding property. Responsibilities of those in charge of the store-room for proper issue and forwarding of property. Page 81: Exercise 2. Making out the documents for issued property.

> SUBJECT 6: STORAGE OF COMBAT TANK AND AUTOMOBILE PROPERTY, AND METHODS OF PROTECTING IT FROM DAMAGE

Exercise L. Rules and conditions for storing, keeping, and treating (preserving) assemblies of parts, spare-parts, repair pieces, park equipment, tools, metals, and other materials.

Exercise 2. Knowledge concerning the corrosion of metals and measures of fighting against it. Methods of cleaning metallic articles and protecting them from corrosion.

Exercise 3. Pests that cause damage to materials (cloth and fabrics; leather; wood; and so forth), and measures for use against them. Regularly planned inspections to prevent this type of demage.

> SUBJECT 7: DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE OF COMBAT TANK AND AUTOMOBILE PROPERTY IN THE STORE-ROOM

Dividing up spaces and grounds of the store-room with a view to well-lammed distribution and storage of the property. Distributing the property according to types,

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and makes, of eutomobiles, numencleture, dimensions, and storage categories. Equipping stands, sactions, and spaces for receiving the property. Basic requirements for the storage of property.

> SUBJECT 0: SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR STORING COMBAT TANKE AND AUTOMOS BILE PROPERTY DURING THE WINTER MONTHS

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Exercise 1. The influence of winter conditions on the preservation of the material. The procedures for preparing the material for storage, and rules for storing property in the winter in unkeated locations and in open spaces. Types of packing, nathods of depositing and storing the property in its packing.

Exercise 2. Fire-protection measures while preparing storage spaces for the winter. Maintenance of the grounds and open storage places during the winter mouths.

> Subject 9: Special requirements for the storage of hubber articles LACQUERS, PAINTS, CHEMICALS, AND ACTOS

Exercise 1. The influence of etwospheric conditions on the maintenance of rubber articles. Requirements to be made of the places for storing rubber. Methods of storing rubber articles: thre casinge, inner tubes for automobiles and cycles, whber-covered rollers, individual parts made of rubber.

Increise 2: Special characteristics and rules affecting the storage of paints, lacquers, chemicals, and acids.

SUBJECT 10: RULES FOR THE USE OF CATALOGUES

Empreise L. The purpose of catalogues, and the methods of using them. Listing of special parts; of parts for which no one is held accountable (model parts), and individual parts furnished by the supplying factory.

Assertaining the nomenclature numbers of the individual parts, accord-Emercise 2. ing to the catalogues, and designation of parts becording to the catalogue numbers. Exercine 3. Segregation of parts according to the make of automobile and according to the catalogue numbers.

SUBJECT 11: TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT FOR MOTOR PARKS

Purpose and general composition of the park equipment: oil-burning Exercise 1. water heaters, welding apparatus, air-hose connection, distributing tanks for lubricants, gasoline pumps, washing machines, measuring vessels, etc.

Exercise 2. Purpose of the various tools: measuring tools, assembly tools, smithshop tools, and so forth. Special factors affecting the storage of partit tools and

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equipment.

SUBJECT 12: SAFE PRACYTCES FOR STORE-ROOM WERE

Arranging the storage frames and storage spaces. Storing tank and notor-bractor property in piles and on frames. Precautionary measures for work with acids and other corresive chemical substances. Safe practices for the work of loading and unloading, and for the work with dangerous and injurious materials. Observation of safe-practices rules at the store-rooms.

SUBJECT 13: PREPARATION OF DOCUMENTS AND REEPING RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS

The process of making out documents for the reception and the release of combat tenk and automobile property. The duties of the persons in charge with respect to records and accounting. Methods of keeping and storing records and accounting documents.

SUBJECT 14: TREATMENT OF COMBAT TANK AND AUTOMOBILE PROPERTY IN REMEMBERS ARE RESERVED FOR THE STORE-ROLL

Practical work in removing grease and products of corrosion from parts by mechanical and chemical means. Preparing acid, hask alkaline, and scap solutions.

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Preparation of cleansing solutions. Washing and neutralizing individual parts.

Daying out parts. Greasing and paluting parts. Making use of structures and devices for handling the property.

SUBJECT 15: PLACING COMBAT TANK AND AUTO IOBILE PROPERTY ON FRANCES, IN THE PACKING, AND ON PILES

Solving down the property according to type, make of car, nomenclature, dimensions, and store-room categories. Cleaning the property and removing defects. Rules for setting down the property in its storage space.

SUBJECT 16: THE WORK OF LOADING AND UNLOADING PROPERTY

The principal types of equipment for mechanizing the store-room. Methods and rules for using collapsible jacks with block and tackle, elevating devices, roller trosters, holsting jacks, and so forth. Use of means of transportation within the store-room itself. Rules for safe practices in carrying on the work of the store-room.

STORE-ROOM HAND FOR ORDNANCE PROPERTY (GENERAL ORDNANCE OR ENGINEER

EQUIPMENT)

Purpose of Training. 1. To teach reception, release, storage, and safe-keeping

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of military technical material, and the proper methods of keeping records and socounts.

2. To teach the men to conduct, independently, an inspection and check to ensure that the military technical material is in good condition.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The basic method for conducting the emercises on the conduct of store-room affaire and the requisite keeping of records and accounts is to be as follows: reading out aloud and explaining the most important of the principles contained in the manuals, orders, and instructions; a demonstration of samples of store-room equipment and documents; hearingster review of the subject matter by tests given to the students, and by practical work in the store-room.

In the course of the exercises the student must develop a sense of responsibility for the preservation of property that belongs to the nation.

The basic procedure for conducting the emercises on technical inspections and on methods of checking material should be to give a brief explanation of the principles of action and a demonstration of the equipment in action, and also fig. to show the student methods of conducting technical inspections of material and a chock to determine defects, having the student perform these duties and having him propage the required documents.

List of Subjects and Time to be spent on each

		Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
	1,0	Dubles of the Store-Room Hand passaccessores	enteration in extract ment continued in statement in action and communication of the statement of the statem
	5,	Equipment for a Store-Room of Military Materiel. an its Maintenance	d 10
	3.	Causes of Spoiling, and Reasons for Frotecting tha Military Material from Spoiling	16
	l) s	Storing Military Technical Materiel	3.0
	5.	The General Procedure of REQUISITIONING, Readying, Releasing, and Naceiving Military Technical Material. Methods of Listing it	10
,	ნ.	Basic Principles of Dealing with Military Technica Materiel	6
	7.	Storage of Chemical Warfare Material and Emplosive	a 10
	8,	Records and Accounting	31;

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Page Sij: (co	mt'd)	Des:	ignation of St	bjects	ar in pro-serve, soft die bestelligte der der der der der der der der der de	Humber of Hour
***************************************	9.	Age:	ignment to Cat	tegories of M	cal Testing, an Military Tochni	cal.
	10.				Test of Redio	
	u.	Technica Engi	l Trapection a Lnear Equipmen	end Operating	g Test of Techn	ical , 30
	12.	Technica Pro	l Inspection a tective Equips	end Check on sent	Chemical Warfa	re 12
		SUBJECT 3	Criss	ishersiona The STORE-N		01AI: 175
Du	ndes of	the store	e-room hand in	ı the recepti	lon, siorage, i	asue, acceptance
and rel	nase oi	military	technical mat	eriel; prepa	eration of the	receipt-and-expen-
	documer	its and th	as keeping of	records and	accounts.	
Page 85:		STBJECT 2	ration	FOR A STORE-	-room of Milita Lintenance	RY TECHNICAL
Paroro:La	o 1., I	equirement	se as to st ruc	rture and equ	upment for the	store-room under
special	. condit	don s. M ai	ntenance of t	he st or e-roc	m and its grow	eds.
Ezercia	02, 8	ecurity of	the store-ro	on. Fire-p	protection meas	ures at the store-
roca?		SUBJECT 3			ID REASONS FOR I	
Frorcia	e 1.	The action	or moisture	upon parts m	ade of metal.	Corresion. Rules
ior gro	asing s	nd paintir	ig erbiclos ma	de of motal.	. Nickel-plati	ng and galvanising
of artid	cles,	Cleaning o	II rust.			
				rticles made	of noce. Sign	a of damage on
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						ts or animals) .
			her articles :		•	
						made of fabric.
Procurtic	m ar y m	eseures to	prevent fabr	ics and rubb	er articles fro	m spoiling.
		SUBJECT 4:	STORING OF I	TILITARY THO	HWICAL MATERIAT	0)04
ixercice	1. Ge	ceral requ	irements for a	storing and p	placing militar	y technical materi
al in the	e vario	us places :	for storage.	The procedu	re for storing	motor vehicles,
electric	equipa	ent, and e	lectro-technic	cal property	, measuring dev	ices and precision

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instruments, tools, and various materials.

Exercise 2. The procedure for storing signal material, engineer property, chemical warfare property, and various types of operating material.

SUBJECT 5: THE GENERAL PROCEDURE OF REQUISITIONING, READTING, RELEASE ING, AND RECEIVING MILITARY TECHNICAL MATERIEL, METHODS OF LISTING IT

Exercise 1. Duty orders, changes of orders, and requisitions for signal property; rules for preparing these documents; rules for forwarding such property and for receiving it from the storage depot; rules for delivering the property.

Exercise 2. The procedure for providing property independently for the unit itself; methods and standards for the issue and expenditure of property; besid data for listing property; method of listing property.

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SUBJECT 6: BASIC PRINCIPLES OF DEALING WITH MILITARY TECHNICAL WATERFEL

Duties in dealing with complex signal devices, special equipment, engineer property, and chemical warfare property.

SUBJECT 7: STORAGE OF CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIAL AND EXPLOSIVES

Methods of storing and checking on the condition of pyrotechnical material and explosives. The structure of the storage space. Methods of destroying pyrotechnical material and explosives. Methods of admitting it to the storage spaces. Fire-protection measures.

SUBJECT 8: RECORDS AND ACCOUNTING

Exercise 1. The tasks of recording and accounting, requirements concerning record entries. The basic documents and their contents. Collated documents. Cocuments dualing with finances, and those dealing with materials.

Exercise 2. Notions concerning the military system of accounting for valuable ma-

Exercise 3. Problems that arise in connection with the accounting documents. Ways of recording and accounting in the store-room.

SUBJECT 9: PROCEDURES FOR INSPECTION, TECHNICAL TESTING, AND ASSIGNAMENT TO CATEGORIES OF MILITARY TECHNICAL MATERIEL

Exercise 1. The purposes of inspection; time intervals between inspections; extent of the work to be done in conducting a technical inspection of the property; formulating and recording the results of the inspection.

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INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION CONFIDENTIAL RY NUMBER PAGE NUMBER G-6387 Page 86: (cont'd) Exercise 2, Purposes and time intervals of technical tests of the property; general extent of the work to be done in that connection; formulating and recording the results of the testing. Segregating the property according to categories; method of assigning the property to the lower categories (3rd, 4th, and 5th). Exercise 3. Problems that arise in connection with property turned in for repeirs; making out papers for property turned in for repairs; types of repairs. SUBJECT 10: TECHNICAL INSPECTION AND OPERATING TEST OF RADIO, TELE-GRAPH, AND TELEPHONE APPARATUS Emercise 1. Technical inspection and operating test of low-passes power radio sets. power Exercise 2, Technical inspection and operating test of intermediate and high-pures radio sets. Exercise 3. Technical inspection and operating test of telephone equipment. Exercise 4. Technical inspection and operating test of sources of current supply. Exercise 5. Technical inspection of electric lights. Technical inspection and repairs of field cables. Exercise 6. SUBJECT 11: TECHNICAL INSPECTION AND OPERATING TEST OF TECHNICAL ENGINEER EQUIPMENT Emercine 1. Technical inspection and operating check of mine demolition equipment. Exercise 2. Technical inspection and operating check of wood-processing equipments Exercise 3. Technical inspection of river-crossing equipment. Amercice h. Technical inspection and operating check of agricultural machinery. Exercise 5. Technical inspection of diving equipment. Technical inspection and operating check of mobile electric power sta-Exercise 6. tions. Marcine 7. Technical inspection and operating check of bridge-building machinery.

Exercise 8. Technical inspection and operating check of field water-supply equipment.

SUBJECT 12: TECHNICAL INSPECTION AND CHECK OF CHEMICAL WARFARE PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Exercise 1. Inspection and check of chemical warfare protective equipment. Determining the category to which it belongs, and the extent of repairs needed.

Exercise 2. Check on chemical warfare protective equipment for animals.

Exercise 3. Inspection and check on the functioning of sets of air-filter installations, chemical reconnaissance devices, and meteorological sets.

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Exercise in Determining the effectiveness of decontaminating substances and the proper functioning of decontaminating devices.

Breveise 5. Determining the effectiveness of smoke screen equipment.

STORE ROCH HANDS FOR ORDNANCE PROPERTY (ARTILLERY AND ARMUNITION)

Purpose of Training. 1. To learn the procedures for reception, storage, protection, and release of artillary property and ammunition.

Page \$8:

2. To teach the method of conducting the work of the storeroom, and to form habits for the keeping of records and accounting.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The exercises for workers at the store-rooms for artillery property and ammunition must be conducted in a practical manner. All of the laboratory work must by conducted with strict observation of protective measures; and the student must make use, throughout, of the proper tools and instruments, and the use of substitute equipment must not be permitted.

last of Subjects and Time spent on each

dising and Equipping a Store-Rose for the (or large Units) Artillery Property and dition	16 ry 16	
rocedures for Receiving and Releasing Arbille	ry 16	
200 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	16	
ge and Frotection of Ammunition		
	30	
ge and Protection of Material	26	
gs and Protection of Infantry Arms	35	
ge and Protection of Military Devices	16	
ge and Protection of Lubricating, Glearing, prasive Materials	10	
portation of Artillexy Property	18	
s, Accounting, and Check on Accounting of the	15	
	ge and Protection of Infantry Arms ge and Protection of Military Devices ge and Protection of Inbricating, Cleaning, brasive Materials portation of Artillery Property is, Accounting, and Check on Accounting of the Room	ge and Protection of Infantry Arms

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Exercise 1. Purpose and prescribed regular organization of the store-rooms. Requirements as to spaces beneath a store-room. Maintenance of the store-room, its grounds, and open-air storage spaces. Regime of temperatures and moisture in the store-room.

Page 89:

Exercise 2. Choice of a place for the store-room, and the latter's structure and equipment under field conditions; maintenance of the store-room and organization of the work.

Exercise 3. Fire-fighting equipment and measures of fire prevention. Security and descars of the store-room. Procedures for the admission of material to the store-room.

Exercise h. Duties of the store-room worker. Responsibility for storage and protection of artillery technical property.

SUBJECT 2: METHODS OF DISTRIBUTING, STORING, AND PROTECTING ARTILLERY PROFERTY

The arrangement of storage frames and piles in the stora-room. The distribution of property in piles. Maximum admissible height of the piles. Passages for the workers (between storage frames and piles). Storing property according to quality and quantity. Methods for conducting the work connected with the storage and protection of the property.

SUBJECT 3: THE PROCEDURES FOR RECEIVING AND RELEASING ARTILLERY PROPERTY

Emercise 1. The procedure for receiving property in the store-room. Making out the reception documents. Responsibility of persons in charge for receipt of the property.

Exercise 2. The procedure for releasing property. Making out documents for release of the property. Responsibility of persons in charge for release of the property.

SUBJECT 4: STORAGE AND PROTECTION OF AMMUNITION

Exercise 1. The notion of emmantion grouped in units, and other emmantion. The "round" of amunition, and its elements. Distinction between rounds of different degrees of readiness. Fixed rounds, separate-case rounds, and separate-cartridge rounds.

Exercise 2. Markings of projectiles, charges, and fuses.

Exercise 3. Methods of storing ammunition. Procedure of storing ammunition, and sequence for stacking it. Points to be observed in storing special types of shells.

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Rules for storing shells with fuze holes at the point. Methods and time intervals for the storage of time fuzes. Storing ammunition under the open sky and beneath roofs or awnings.

Exercise 4. Special rules for the storage of explosives and pyrotechnical material. Exercise 5. Technical control and planned procautionary inspections of amunition, Page their mode of procedure, and the appropriate time intervals. Check on the physicochemical quality of powder, explosives, and pyrotechnical material. Organization and conduct of work with amunition. Safe practice rules for storing and working with semunition, explosives, and pyrotechnical material.

SUBJECT 5: STORAGE AND PHOTECTION OF MATERIEL.

Exercise 1. Crouping of material in units. Segregating the material into categories. ZIP (?). The procedure for issuing ZIP.

Exercise 2. Special characteristics must structure and equipment of storage places for the meterial. Equipment for servicing stations.

Exercise 3. The procedure of storing the material. Allocation of spaces to the material. Passages to be left open for operation and inspections. Putting away individual assemblies.

Greesing and painting the material. Inspections, and removal of de-Exercise 4. fects discovered. Control inspections, and planued precautionary inspections.

SUBJECT 6: STORAGE AND PROFECTION OF INFANTRY ARMS

Emercise 1. Storage of infantry arms that are in condition for combat use. Storing infantry arms in need of repairs. Determining the type of repairs required. Storing infantay aims that have become unfit for use. Storing spere-parts.

Gleaning and greating infantry arms, before placing them in storage. Sperciso 2. The materials used for cleaning and greasing. Control inspections.

Enspection of infantry arms in storage or arriving at the store-room. Emercise 3. Periodic and control inspections. Sagregating the weapons according to categories.

SUBJECT 7: STURAGE AND PROTECTION OF MILITARY DEVICES

Emercise L. Requirements to be made of places chosen for storage of the desices. Setting up storage frames, and leaving work passages between them. Distributing and pleeing the devices on the storage frames.

Spercise 2. The procedure for storing military devices and ZIP. Inspections and

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time intervals for conducting them. Procedure for inspecting devices. Segregating the devices according to categories. Cleaning and oiling the devices.

Emercise 3. Special factors involved in the storage of instruments for the topographical service and for graphic work. Storing photographic equipment. Storing electric measuring devices, searchlights, and radio-technical equipment.

SUBJECT 8: STORAGE AND PROTECTION OF LUBRICATING, CLEANING, AND ABRASIVE WATERIALS

Emercise 1. Inbricating, cleaning, and abrasive materials used in servicing the material and exparatus, and their purposes for which they are used. The packings of lubricating, cleaning, and abrasive materials.

Exercise 2. Special problems involved in the reception of lubricating naterials.

The procedure for storing lubricating, cleaning, and abrasive materials. Inspections of the previous and of the stored materials, and time intervals for the inspections.

Exercise 3. Taking samples of lubricant for analysis. Determining the quality of a lubricant. The procedures for issuing lubricating, cleaning, and abrasive materials.

SUBJECT:9: TRANSPORTATION OF ARTILLERY PROPERTY

Exercise 1. General principles concerning the transfer of artillery property (packing, allocation, and loading on the means of transportation; the means of transportation; standard loads; etc.). Methods of transporting artillery material.

Exercise 2: Transportation of Infantry Arms.

Exercise 1 Transportation of military devices and apparatus,

Exercise h. Transportation of Ammunition and Explosives.

SUBJECT 10: RECORDS, ACCOUNTING, AND CHECK ON ACCOUNTING OF THE

Exercise 1. The dubies of the persons in charge for the records and the accounting. Making out the recording and accounting documents. Check on the issue of artillery property, and the records, and on the accounting.

Exercise 2. Inspection of the store-room. The procedure of admitting, to the store-room, the persons designated to make the inspection. Documents to be drawn up during the inspection, and the proper way to make them out.

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STORE-ROOM HAND FOR FUEL AND LUBRICANT SUPPLIES

Purpose of Training. To acquaint the store-room worker with the principal types of fuel and hibricants, and also to teach him properly to perform his dubies at a military fuel deposit.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

In making plans for this training, the main part of the time should be allowed to emercises dealing with the storage of fuel at the refueling point and the laboratory, working out in actual practice the teaching assignments of the progress.

The subjects are taught by means of discussions, making use widely of visual side (diagrams, posters, samples of fuels, lubricants, and oils).

In the course of the exercises the student must develop habits of using the proper working methods at the store-room and at the refueling point; and the student also must develop a protective attitude toward the technical equipment, first, and lubricants as being the social property of the Soviet State. All of the occurrence must be oriented toward constant improvement of the daily work at the first deposits and refueling points of the unit (large unit).

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

# of Alto Assignments of Albania stage	Designation of Subjects	Number (ef four
Zo	Eriof Information concerning the Structure and Func- tioning of the Internal Combustion Motor	30	
£ a	Acquaincance with the Fundamentals of Fuel and Oil	12	
S.	Principal Indicators of the Quality of a Fuel	3£	
À. o	Principal Types of Fuel for Motor Vehicles	38	
5.	Characteristics of the Principal Types of Oils and Labricants	30	
6.	Special Liquids samesacoconsocosconossecococococo	6	
Îø	Structure of a Military Fuel Deposit	.30	1
3,	The Equipment of a Military Fuel Deposit	20	
9.	The Structure of the Storage Place	3	
30,	The Work of the Military Fuel Deposit	26	contrasted to
11,	The Work of the Unit's Refueling Point	12	Water-

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INTELEIGENCE TRANS	ATION CONFIDENTIALLY NUMBER G-6387	PAGE NUMSER 91
Page 92; (contid)	Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
eride i individuale	, Transportation of Fuels and Lubricants	to
33	. The Procedure of Supplying Fuel	30
ų)	. The Keeping of Records and Accounts	20

1.75

SUBJECT 1: DRIEF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STRUCTURE AND PUNCTIONING OF THE INTERNAL COMBUSTION MOTOR

Exercise As Brief study of the characteristics of modern internal combustion motors. The flux-vicning principle and the structure of the internal combustion motor. The carbaneton noter. Understanding of the formation of the working mixture for the carpuration motor. Diagram to show the feeding, lubrication, and cooling systems. Requirements as to the quality of the fuel and lubricants.

Exortico 2. The structure of the tank motor. Knowledge how to estein the proper working mixture in Diesel motors. Diagram of the feeding, inbricating, and cooling system has the motor. Requirements as to the fuel and lubricants.

SUBJECT 2: ACQUAINTANCE WITE THE FREDAMENTALS OF FUEL AND OIL FRODUCTION Exercise 1. Himmake is the basic raw material for the production of fuel and Indricent cile. The composition of crude cil, and its properties. Methods of obtaining the cride oil. Regions of the Soviet Union where oil wells and oil refineries are located. Emparsion of the oil industry in the Soviet Union during the post-war period. Exercise 2. Hethods of processing the crude oil. The physico-chamical bases of oil refliating processes. Simple distillation of crude oil. The products of simple distilledion and their yield. Disgrem of the process of simple distillation. Exercise 1. Distillation by the Shukhov method (cracking process). The nature of

this process. The products of the cracking process and their yield. Diagram of the process of distillation by the Shukhov method.

Exercise &. Diagram showing the Soviet installations for the production of gasoline for submobiles, Diesel fuel, and lubricant oils. Modern methods for cleaning fuel and lubricant oils as used at the oil refineries of the Soviet Union.

SUBJECT 3: PRINCIPAL INDICATORS OF THE QUALITY OF A FUEL

Exercise 1. The density of the fuel and fraction product; its importance; and methods of determining it. The resilience of the vapors as a measure of the volatility of

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gasolines. Measuring the resilience of vapors; and the importance of this indicator for determining methods of using and storing the gasoline.

Exercise 2. The anti-explosive stability of gasoline. Detonation in the motor; its manifestations and consequences. Means of preventing detonation. Choice of the fuel for a given purpose. The octane number, its significance, and the mans of determining it. Octane numbers of aviation gasolines, end the means of increasing them by the use of ethyl liquids.

Figure 3. Viscosity and congesting temperatures of the Diesel fuels. The importance of these indicators, and methods of determining them. The influence of veter and mechanical edmixtures upon the quality of fuel.

Exercise h. Determining the presence of water and mechanical admixtures in the fuel, and means of removing them. The importance of the property of the fuel for normal and economic functioning of the motor.

SUBJECT &: PRINCIPAL TYPES OF FUEL FOR MOTOR VERICLES

Exercise 1. Principal types of aviation gasoline and its range of applicability. The 3-70 aviation gasoline, its physico-chemical properties, and its uses.

Exercise 2. Taking samples and determining the density of the B-70 by means of the areometer. Distillation of the B-70 eviation gesoline.

Exercise 3. Motor vehicle gasoline and its range of applicability. Types of motor vehicle gasoline: A-66, A-70, and A-7h; their physico-chanical properties; and their use in ambigiousless (according to the make of the vehicle).

Exercise h. Determining the density of motor-vehicle gasoline by means of the areameter. Distillation of motor-vehicle gasoline A-70.

Exercise 5. Diesel fuel for compat vehicles and tractors. Winter and summer types of Diesel fuel. Fractional composition, viscosity, congealing temperature, and other indicators applicable to Diesel fuels.

Exercise 5. Determining the viscosity of the sinter and summer types of Diesel fuel.

Determining the presence of water and mechanical admixtures in Diesel fuel.

SUBJECT 5: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL TYPES OF OILS AND LUBRICANTS

Exercise 1. Aviation oils, their purposes, and their range of applicability. Basic types of the aviation oils MK, MS, MZ. Viscosity, congealing temperature, and other

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indicators of quality for these oils, and their use. Determining the viscosity of MK and MZ.

Exercise 2. Automobile tractor oils, their purposes, and range of applicability. Auto oils with acid and with selective rectification; physico-chemical indicators of quality of the auto oils; and the use of these indicators according to the make of automobile. Nigrol, its importance, and indicators of quality. Determining the viscosity of auto oil i and auto oil 18.

Exercise 3. Changes in the quality of oils while the motor is in operation. Restoring aging of oils. Existantisting the quality of used oil. Standards and procedures for turning in and collecting used oil; the storage and regeneration of used oil. Quality indicators for regenerated cile, and the use of such indicators.

Exercise h: Firm-bodied lubricants and their uses. Principal types of lubricant: solidal, constalin. The composition of lubricants, their production, and their physical chanical properties. The use of lubricants on new makes of Russian automobiles and combat vehicles.

SUBJECT 6: SPECIAL LIQUIDS

Improjectly Anti-detonators and their purpose and uses. Ethyl liquids R-9, 1-75. The physico-chemical properties and the toxic action of the ethyl liquid. Procautionany messence, and first-aid measures in case of poisoning.

Ministry 2. Anti-freeze mixtures, their purposes and uses. Rules for handling antifreezo mixtures, and first-sid measures in case of poisoning. Hydraulic-brake liquids; their composition and uses.

SUBJECT 7: STRUCTURE OF A MILITARY FUEL DEPOSIT

Exercise 1. Choice of the location for a fuel deposit. Factors determining the location of fuel deposits in peace time. Examples of ways to arrange the equipment of a military fuel deposit according to groups (types) of fuels and lubricants to be stored. Methods of resembles these groups and fire-protection spaces between them. Parking spaces for gasoline tank trucks.

Exercise 2. Special factors in distributing locations for military fuel deposits in offensive and in defensive combat. The construction of protective cover for fuels and lubricants. Camouflaging the deposits. Enclsoures for the deposits. guard service, and maintenance of order at the deposit.

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Exercise 3. The e-protection measures at the fuel deposit. Danger of fire and explosion of oil conduits and packing from beneath. Grouping fuels and oils in classes according to the degree of fire danger. Gauses of fires in transit, in storage, and in the reception and delivery of fuel. Equipment and rules for putting cut fires in a military store-room. Methods of using the fire-fighting equipment.

Engelished Interior Service Regulations (Ustav vnutrenney sluzhby), pp. 205-209.

SUBJECT 8: THE EQUIPMENT OF A MILITARY FUEL DEPOSIT

Exercisely 1. The notion of unit siministration and services. Tasks of the unit administration of services. Organization, tasks, and functions of the personnel in charge with respect to supplying fuel for their troop unit.

Exercise 2. Purposes and tasks of the military fuel deposit. Cemeral and technical equipment of the deposit. Equipment for storing fuel and lubricants. Sules for care and waintenance of the packing. The calibration KP-2, and use of the calibration tables. Defects of packing and their elimination. Storage of empty packing material. Standards for the sacunt of packing loaded on the automobile.

Exercise 3. Head pumps and their uses. The structure of gesoline motor pumps, and stand pumps; their characteristics and mode of functioning. The technical property and his pumposes. Flexible hose, filters, measuring tape, grease-guns, stopcocks, and how to use them and take care of them.

Determining the technical condition of the equipment and property by categories. Inter-repair and depreciation periods for the technical equipment and property.

SUBJECT 9: THE STRUCTURE OF THE STORAGE PLACE

The functions of the individual storage place. Basic requirements for storage places for hybricants, special liquids, and technical property. Arrangement of spaces, approaches, loading and unloading devices, ventilating structures.

SUBJECT 10: THE WORK OF THE MILITARY FUEL DEPOSIT

Exercise 1. Receiving fuel and lubricants at the fuel deposit. Preparing and cleaning packing containers at the deposit for the reception of fuel and lubricants. The procedure of receiving fuel from reilroad tank cars, tunk trucks, and barrels. Checking to make sure that the leaden seals are intact. Measuring the flow by flow and density of the fael; checking to make sure that the inlets of the barrels used are in

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order. Checking on the quality, noting color, odor, the presence of water and of mechanical admixtures. Taking samples of fuel and lubricant to have the quality of the product analyzed. Methods of adjusting the quality of fuel and lubricants at the military store-room. The documentation required for the receipt of fuels and lubricants.

Exercise 2. Completing the practical tasks involved in the reception of fuels and lubricants. Determining the quantity of gasoline (automobile) and "benzovere." Taking samples and determining the quality of Diesel fuel by the simplest methods. Making out the papers for the reception of fuels and lubricants. Making out receipts for the fuel received.

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American 3. Storing fuels and lubricants. Proper placement, covering, and maintensees of cupily spaces, containers, and barrels with fuels and lubricants. Inspection and observation of the condition of containers and packing. Stopping the ascept of liquids. Special requirements for the flow of gasoline in hot weather. Measures to cut down losses in the storage of swit fuel ask at a military deposit in times of pasce and of war.

Exercise to Storing an emergency supply of fuel and lubricants. Refreshing the NZ projects. Steadards for natural storage losses, and means of keeping them as low as possible. Monthly inventories of the fuel and lubricants. Special characteristics and methods of storing the technical property. How to fulfill the duties of a Soviet citizen by protecting the property of the socialist State.

Exercise 5. Issuing fuel and lubricants. Documents required for issuing fuel and lubricants from the store-room. Admitting the recipient's motor vehicle into the etorage area, observing all the rules of fire-protection. The procedure of issuing in the recipient's containers and in the store-room's containers. Measuring the quantity of fuel and lubricants given out. Placing lead seals on the containers. Special characteristics of issues of oils and other lubricants. Heception of used oil. Measures for cutting down losses in issuing the material. Making out documents for the issue of material, and rules for listing the fuel and lubricants issued through the store-room.

Exercise 6. Leading fuel and lubricants in containers upon motor vehicles with the aid of the simplest types of devices. Standards for loading filled barrels on

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automobiles of the various makes. The procedure of shifting the location of a militar fuel deposit during an advance or on the march.

SUBJECT 11: THE WORK OF THE UNIT'S REFUELING POINT

Exercise 1. The purpose of the refueling point. Chosing location and equipment for a refueling point according to its purpose, its volume of activity, and the military situation. Special characteristics of the structure of a refueling point on the match. Containers and storage spaces for fuel and lubricants at the refueling point.

Exercise 2. The means of refueling. The structure of the columnar year pump for gaseline and for lubricants, and its method of functioning. The simplest types of structure for supplying motor vehicles inaugura (built of material on hand at the unit). Measuring pots, filters, hose lines, grease-guns, stoptocks, and the ways to use them. Structures for heating oil during the minter season. Fire-protection measures at the refueling point. How to handle issues of fuel and lubricant to a motor vehicle.

Emarcise 1. Practical work at the unit's own refucing point. Supplying individual vehicles from the available equipment. Supplying quickly a column of motor vehicles. Working out time standards for filling up various types of motor vehicle with the aid of hand-operated and mechanical equipment.

SUBJECT 12: TRANSPORMATION OF FUELS AND LUPRICANTS

Reserving 1. Transporting fuel and lubricants in individual containers and in tank cars. The railroad tank car and its structure. Standard expenditure of time for Gasoline, captiving a tank car. Transporting fuel by truck. Tank trucks on ZIS-5 and ZIS-150 chassis; the structure, their characteristics, and rules for their operation.

Exercise 2. Fitting out the sides of automobiles with containers and barrels. Issuing fuel to aircraft. Standards for loading fuel and lubricant in containers on railroad cars, on motor vehicles, and on aircraft. Issuing fuel through a tube conduit.

SUBJECT 13: THE PROCEDURE OF SUPPLYING FUEL

Exercise 1. The planued economy of the Soviet State, Supplying the Soviet Army -- a task which constitutes a part of the general national economic plan. The procedure of supplying troops in peace-time and in war-time. Receiving fuel, and determining and upon a limit for its expenditure. Means of procedures for bringing fuel and lubritarion troop cants to a unit or large unit.

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Exercise 2. The procedure for receiving fuel and lubricants from neighboring storage deposits and crude oil bases during the winter season. Requisition orders, authorization to receive the material, and the documents required in that connection. Duties incumbent upon the store-room worker at a military fuel deposit in the way of keeping records and accounts of the material. The procedure of receiving fuel and lubricants from army fuel depots in time of war.

Exercise 3. Efforts to economize fuel in the operation of combat and notor transport vehicles. The importance of maintaining control over the proper and economic expenditure of fuels and lubricants. Measures to cut down losses in supplying individual motor vehicles. Causes of losses and deterioration of fuel in the storage, reception, and issue, and measures for eliminating these causes.

Interior Service Regulations (Ustar vnutrencey sluzhby), pp. 55-56,

SUBJECT 11: THE KEEPING OF RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS

Engraise 1. The comments made by Lemin and Stalin on the importance of records and secounting in a socialistic economy. Military accounting as an integral part of Government accounting. The importance of keeping accounts on fuel and lubricants by way of keeping a check on the proper expenditure of fuel in regiments and smaller units, and on keeping the necessary supplies on hard. Rules for filling out the requisite blank forms and for keeping the accounts in the troop units and large units. Accounting books on the movement of fuel, lubricants, and technical property. Reports on the expenditure of fuel and lubricants. The route card, its appearance, and the proper way to fill out the blanks. The document on reception of fuel and lubricants. Directives and orders for the issue of fuel and lubricants.

Accounting the importance of accounting. Methods for keeping the books. Accounting for the movements of fuel and lubricants; accounting for the movements of technical property; accounting for the collection and release of used oil; accounting for usete (shortcomings) of fuel, lubricants, and technical material.

Exercise 3. Working out practical problems in filling out and writing up records and accounting documents on the fuel supply service of the troop unit or large unit.

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES

STORE-ROOM HAND FOR (BANKELINGERE IN THE PARTY OF THE SHALL

AND PARTIES OF THE PARTY.

Purpose of Training.

1. To study the organization of subsistence supplies

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for the troop unit.

2. To teach the men how do do their work at the store-room; to have them learn the rules for storing subsistence and feed supplies, packings, and other objects partiment to subsistence supplies, and to take care of the equisite accounting and records.

INDICATIONS AS TO METEROD

The basic method for teaching the general principles of supply work consists of discussions conducted with extensive use of visual cids. The methods of accre-woom keeping and management of military property are studied by means of practical exercises. Studies the records of for subsistence supplies are also continued by way of practical exercises, and drawing up records of and notes on the incoming and outgoing operations.

Special attention must be devoted to developing a sense of henor and a Scaling of responsibility for proper storage, protection, and issue of subsistence supplies.

Ldst of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subjects	Number	of House
	Tasks and Organization of Subsistence Supplies for the Troop Unit	6	ramana turupuna di digilangia ng pangulangia
C. er	Receiving Subsistance and Food Supplies for the Troop White January 1988	28	
Ja	Seasonal Procurement of Subsistence and Ford Supplies for the Troop Unit	8	
ીક	Subsistence Supplies for the Personnel)D	
5'e	Providing Table and Kitchen Equipment and Packing Ma- tornal	- 6	-
-6 _e	Munagement of Supplies by Weight	20	
7 -	Smisistence Supplies for Amimale	200	
S.	Subsistence and Feed Supplies for the Troop Unit of an Army in Action	30	
9. •	Structure, Equipment, and Contents of a Military Sub- sistence Supply Store-Room	26	over the state of
30.	The Work of the Military Store-Room	20	
11.	The Storage of Subsistence and Feed Supplies	32	
12,	Subsistence and Feed Supply Records in the Store-Room	7 4 ;	STATE CHARLES
			. 3

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INTRULIGENO	E TRA	CONFIDENT ARY NUMBER G-6387	PAGE NUMBER
Page 300:	(con	t'd) Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
	13.	Revision of Subsistence and Feed Supply Accounts	21
	14.	Inspection of the Store-Room	23
		- spentac.	OTAL: 365

SUBJECT 1: TASKS AND ORGANIZATION OF SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOP UNIT

Exercise 1. Notions concerning military economics. Military economics as a constituent element of scelelistic national economy. Socialistic national economy as a course subsistence and feed supplies for the Soviet Army. The problems of military economy. Organization of the economic units of the troop unit. Organization, problems, and functions of subsistence and feed supplies for the troop unit.

leas, and functions of subsistence and feed supplies for the troop unit. Remarks by Page 101:

Convado Stalia on the importance of subsistence supplies for the Army.

Exercise 2. Dunies and rights of the personnel in charge of subsistence and feed supplies of the troop unit. The procedures for receiving and issuing transactions by the personnel in charge of subsistence and feed supplies.

SUBJECT 2: RECEIVING SUBSISTENCE AND FEED SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOP UNIT Energies 1. The procedure for assigning and forwarding subsistence and feed supplies at the twoop units. Obtaining subsistence and feed supplies from the wavehouses of the Ministry of War and from the bases of the sources of supply. Standards of meight for packing bass. The procedure for receiving subsistence and feed supplies in standard problems.

Institute 2. At les for receiving supply loads from railroad stations (docks). Making our documents concerning shortages and spoiled goods in reception from a railroad station (dock).

Exercise 3. Procedures for shipping subsistence and feed supplies. Exquirements that must be fulfilled by notor and other vehicles and railroads-cars used for the transportation of subsistence and feed supplies. Anles for imm distributing subsiste ence and feed supply loads on a motor vehicle or other vehicle. Standard loads.

Exercise h. Special problems in the transportation of bread, meat, fish, and fresh vegetables. Senitary and hygienic requirements for the shipment of subsistence and feed supplies. Measures to prevent spoiling, soiling, and stealings during while a shipment is on its way. The "open" limit sheet.

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SUBJECT 3: SEASONAL PROCURE LINT OF SUBSISTENCE AND FEED SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOP UNIT

Exercise 1. Types of procurement. Preparing store-room property, packing material, weighting equipment, and the means of transportation for making a shipment. Preparations for the reprocessing of products. Procedure for the forwarding and shipment of potatees, vegetables, and bulky feed supplies.

arercise 2. Organization for the reprocessing of products. Pickling of cabbage, beets, and carrots. Salting of cucumbers, tomatoes, onions. Page 102:

SUBJECT h: SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES FOR THE PERSONNEL

Exercise 1. Standards of subsistence in the Soviet Army. The procedure for including items in the food supply and for excluding them from the list. Procedure and methods of supplying the needs of food supply. Organizing the supply of warm foods at the military barracks. Supplying military personnel to whom the products are handed out in dry fom.

Organizing the food supply in the field, at maneuvers, and during a Emorcise 2. period in camp. Organizing the food supply for small units on detached duty. Organizing the food supply at the troop echelon. Providing food supplies following a route of march.

PACKING

SUBJECT 5: PHOYIDING TABLE AND KITCHEN EQUIPMENT AND PRESERVE MATERIAL

Standards for issuing dishes and related poquipment and the length of Exercise 1. time for which it should remain serviceable. The procedure effectissuing dishes and related equipment to a troop unit. Requirements as to kitchen equipment. Protection of dishes and related equipment. Culling dishes and other equipment that have become unswited for use.

Exercise 2. Types of packing, and a brief description of each. Classification of the types of packing. Use, storage, and protection of the packing. Recovery of pacicing.

SUBJECT 6: MANAGEMENT OF SUPPLIES BY WEIGHT

Exercise 1. Weights obtained from balance scales and from spring-action scales. The structure of scales, their disassembly, assembly, and cleaning. Setting up and checking balance scales. Use and care of scales.

Exercise 2. The structure of scales for the weighing of freight; their disassembly,

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reassembly, and cleaning. Checking freight weights. Rules for weighing shipments. Care of the scales.

Exercise 3. Weights: inspection, check, and care of weights. Measuring devices for Liquids and friable material; their structure, checking, and contents. Repairs on scales. Transportation of weights. Checking and marking of scales and weights. Governmental control marks. Governmental supervision of weights. Responsibility for the condition of weights.

SUPJECT 7: SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES FOR ANIMALS

Standards of feed supply. The procedure of including and excluding animals for feed rations. Organizing the provision of feed for animals. Priorities for the consumption of feed supplies.

SUBJECT 8: SUBSISTENCE AND FEED SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOP UNIT OF AN ARMY IN ACTION

Exercise 1. Special problems involved in organizing the subsistence and feed supply for a troop unit of an emy in action. The source of the troop unit's supplies of subsistence rations and feed. Procedure of obtaining the subsistence and feed supplies and conveying them to the troop unit. Obtaining supplies from local sources. Special problems in supplying bread, meat, and bulky feed stores. Storing the subsistence and feed supplies for the troop unit. Combat losses of subsistence and feed supplies, and the procedure of listing them.

Exercise 2. Organizing the food supply under field conditions. Food supply groups. Distributing the products and issuing them to the minor units. Preparation, supply, and distribution of warm foods and dry products under the conditions of different types of combat situation. The purpose of the individual reserve ration and the method of using it.

SUBJECT 9: STEUCTURE, EQUIPMENT, AND CONTENTS OF A MILITARY SUBME SISTENCE SUPPLY STORE-ROOM

Exercise 1. The importance of properly storing the subsistence and feed supplies at the troop unit. The importance of the military food-supply store-room. Types of storage places, their structure, and requirements to be made with respect to them. The structure of storage places for vegetables. The structure of the ice-box. Prearound paring the ice. Fitting up the grounds of the storage-room.

Enercise 2. Interior equipment of storage spaces with storage frames, chests, shel-

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ves, supposeds, counters, and tables. The uses of this equipment, and its position in the storage spaces. Special characteristics of storage spaces for vegetables. Fire-fighting equipment.

Exercise 3. Structure and equipment of the food-supply store-room under field conditions. Contents of the store-room. The procedure of operating the store-room. Stancing 4. The list to be made designating the regular inventoried property to maintenance be kept in each storage apace, and harmanings of all the internal equipment and inventorial property. Maintenance of the storage spaces and of the grounds surrounding the storage-room. Rules for putting the precises of the store-room in order. Exercise 5. Sanitary and hydiends demands to be made upon the storage spaces and

the premises of the stone-room. Methods of disinfecting the premises. Fage lou:

SUBJECT 10: THE WORK OF THE MILITARY STORE-ROCH

Exercise I. Internal arrangements of the store-roce. Organizing the work in the store-rosm. Readying the premises of the store-rosm, and containers, for the reception of substatence magnitum and feed supplies. The procedure of transporting subsistance and feed supplies to the store-room. Gneeking on the quantity end quality of the food supplies as they are being received, and also on the quantity and quality of feet supplies, dishes, and kitchen equipment received for the subsistence supply come of a troop wate,

Impreios 2. Making a record of the accepted incoming subsistence and feed supplies, dishee, containers, etc. Haking a record shortages at the time of reception. Stendands for ellowable losses in transport.

Amercise 3. The procedure of issuing products to the kitchen. Freedure for issuing bread and sugar for the diming room. Heading out natural products directly to the soldier. Senitery and hygienic requirements to be made for the issue of food supplice. Procedure of issuing feed supplies. Check on the quality of the issued subsistence and feed supplies. The procedure of issuing dishes for the table.

SUBJECT 11: THE STORAGE OF SUBSISIENCE AND FRED SUPPLIES

Exercise 1. Special problems involved in the storage of: meat (fresh, cooled, refrigerated, frozen, salted); fish (boiled, refrigerated, frozen, salted). Methods for putting away supplies of this type. Keeping a watch on the storage. regime (temperature, moisture, circulation of sir). Time limits on storage.

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Exercise 2. The influence of light, temperatures, and moisture on the storage of fats and butter. The procedure of placing barrals and boxes with fats into storage. Regime of storage, and time limits on storage. Keeping a watch on the fats in storage.

Conditions for the storage of milk and egg products. Time limits on their storage, and methods for keeping a watch on the stored products. Methods for using lime on the eggs in storage.

Emercise 3. Method for putting canned goods in storage, Storage regime and time limits on storage. The influence of temperature conditions on the quality of the canned goods. Check on the quality of the canned goods while they are in storage. Measures to keep the tins of the cenned goods from rusting. Methods for using defective camed goods.

Exercise 4. Methods for putting bread in storage. Methods for storing biscuits, msceroni, and crackers. Looking after the stored material. Methods for shifting this material into enother storage space. Methods to prevent molding. Methods for freshming up the supplies. Regime of storage and time limit on storage.

storage of osts under tarpauling shelters and on storage places for sacks, in the packing and loose. Method of storing under winter and under summer conditions.

Methods for storing grain, flour, and greater Special rules for the

Methods for putting the material into sacks, depending on the moistureof the produst and the season of the year. Methods for shifting to another storages place. Standards of moisture for flour, grain, and mains groats. Watching over the waterial in storage. Regime and storage and time limit on storage.

Exercise 5. Proparation of vegstables for drying and storage (cleaning, picking, and sorting). Hethods for storing potatoes and beets in bins and "burt". Futting cabbuga, carrots, and onions in storage. Looking after the stored meterial. Picking and shifting vegetables while they are in storage. Looking after the stored material. Regime of storage and time limit on storage. The storage of fermenting vegetables. The storage of dried vegetables.

Exercise 6. Methods of putting concentrated foods in storage. Looking after the stored material. Regime of storage and time limit on storage. Rules for storing

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sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, tobacco, and matches. Looking after the material in storage.

Emercise 7. Method for storing combination feeds, in their packing, without packing in enclosed spaces, in bins. Putting away and storing pressed and dried hay on
platforms, stacks, and hay-ricks. Storage of dried hay in enclosed spaces. Storage
of stray. The moisture of hay and combined feeds received for storage. Locking after
three stored material. The regime of storage and the time limit on storage.

Prevoice 3. Nethods of storing and keeping various kinds of table and kitcher equipment. Storing rejected dishes, etc. Methods of inspecting dishes, etc. Messures to prevent correction. Storage of the regularly used material. Storage of kitchen ranges that are fit for use. Sorting, putting away, and storing unneeded packing material.

Emercine 9. Redents and other warehouse pests. The conditions under which the pests increase, and preventive measures. Determining the degree to which subsistence supplies and feed supplies have suffered damage. Measures for fighting wavehouse pests. Measures for fighting a single redents.

Exercise 10. Methods for storing mobiles supplies under field conditions. The construction of storage platforms for secks, and methods for setting down and covering the subsistence and feed supplies. Measures for protecting subsistence and feed supplies from the action of explosives.

Francisc II. Somitary and hygienic requirements for the storage of subsistence and feed supplies. Personal hygiene for storage workers. Puties and responsibilities to the

food supplies. Standards for natural lossedin storage. Efforts to prevent stealing Fage 105:

Of subsistence and food supplies. Natural and judicial responsibilities of storerow workers.

Exercise 12. Security of the store-room. Methods of sealing storage spaces and of heaping storage-room keys. Methods of turning the store-room over to the guards and taking it back from the guards.

SUBJECT 12: SUBSISTENCE AND FEED SUPPLY RECORDS IN THE STORE-HOOM

Exercise 1. Organizing the subsistence and feed supply records of the troop unit.

Duties of record-keeping for subsistence and feed supplies in the store-rock. The

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nature of accounting documents in the store-room. Requirements for setting up an accounting, and for keeping and storing the accounting documents. Duties of the store-room worker in the matter of accounting for the subsistence and feed supplies to the store-room.

Exercise 2. Accounting for the incoming and outgoing subsistence and feed supplies and containers at the store-room. Accounting for dishes and other table and kitchen equipment.

Exercise 3. Keeping the storage cards. The procedure of turning the documents error to the quartesster units.

CUBJECT 13: HEVISION OF SUBSISTENCE AND FEED SUPPLY ACCOUNTS

The purpose of the revision of accounts. Making preparations for the suditing of subsistence and food supplies at the store room. The method of auditing. Documents to be drawn up for the audit.

EURJECT 16: INSPECTION OF THE STORE-ROOM

The tanks involved in the auditing. Method for carrying on the audit. Patting the results of the audit on paper. Elimination of defects brought out by the audit.

STORE-ROOM HAND FOR CLOTHING AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

Purpose of Training. 1. To study the organization of clothing and personal equipment supplies for the troop unit.

2. To beach the men how to carry on the work, how to store the property, and how to keep the store-room records.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The basic method for teaching the general principles of clothing and equipment supplies will be discussions, supplemented by the use of visual aids. Storefrom property and supply practices relating to supplies of clothing and equipment will be studied exclusively in a practical manner, using the image troop unit's property as a teaching basis. Exercises that deal with the keeping of records will also be conducted in a practical manner, drawing up documents and noting down the operations concerned with incoming and outgoing supplies.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

Designation of Subjects

Number of Hours

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Page 107:		Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
	1.0	Tasks involved in organizing Clothing and Personal Equipment Supplies for the Troop Unit	E.
	2.	Wethods of Receiving Property for the Troop Unit	36
	3.	Providing Property for the Personnel of the Unit	30
	Цs	Utilization and depairs of the Property	50
	£ 0	Bathlay and Laundry Services	6
	ర.	Clothing and Personal Equipment Supplies for the Troop Unit of an Army in Action	ß
	Tr	Structure, Equipment, and Contents of a Store-Room for Clothing and Personal Equipment	1);
	3:	The Work of the Military Store-Room	20
	Ş.,	The Bathods of Storing the Property	36
	io.	Property Records in the Store-Ross	36
	M.	Taking Inventory of the Property	<u></u>
Ĵ	12.	Anditing the Store-Room	Port.
		SUBJECT 1: TASKS INVOLVED IN ORGANIZING CLOTHING AND F	: 265 PERSONAL

EQUIFMENT SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOP UNIT

Especies 1. The motion of military property. Military property as a constituent part of socialistic national property. Tasks relating to military property. Oweseishigon of regiserval agencies concerned with property. Organization, basks, and functions of the clothing and personal equipment service of the troop unit. The responsibilities of the Polshevist Party and of the Soviet Government concerning supplies for the Soviet Army.

Exercise 2. Daties and rights of the personnel in charge of the clothing and personall equipment property of the troop unit. Procedures for the persons in charge of clothing and personal equipment supplies in receiving ax issuing property.

SUBJECT 2: METHODS OF RECEIVING PROPERTY FOR THE TROOP UNIT

Requisitioning clothing and equipment stores for the troop with. The Emercico la procedure for obtaining such property from the storage depots of the Ministry of War. Duties of receiving personnel at the troop unit to check on the quantity and quality of the property, and the age and composition of the shipments received.

Amercise 2. Rules for receiving freight from a railroad station (dock). Method for

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external inspection of loading spaces in freight cars; check on the good order of packing, seals, and proper weights as the property is received from the railroad station (dock). Drawing up reports on shortages and spoiled property in receiving shipments from a railroad station (dock).

Breweise 3. The procedure of hauling shipments received. Readying the means of transportation for hauling the property. Rules for loading and stacking property on Amr vehicles, motor trucks, and railroad cars. Standard loads. Hethods to keep property from spoiling, becoming soiled, and pilfered while in course of transfer. The "open" sheet.

Reception of property intended for the use of military personnel brought in from other troop units.

SUBJECT 3: PROVIDING PROPERTY FOR THE PERSONNEL OF THE UNIT Mercise 1. The right of military personnel to receive clothing. Standards of clothing supply; standards of maintenance; and minimum time of worvice (wear) of the articles. The same of clothing according to the purpose for which it is to be used, the right of use, and the qualitative condition. Providing private soldiers and non-commissioned officers with clothing. The methods of issuing the property and distributing it among private soldiers and non-commissioned officers. Special problems in providing property for a newly arrived replacement (recruit). Hethod of issuing property for men assigned to a special detail. Issue of clothing to officers.

Paercise 2. Issue of elothing supplies to military personnel in transit to another unit, and upon discharge from military service. Issue of bedding to the individual subordinate units, as well as special clothing and manipunci for sports. The issue of personal military and other equipment.

SUBJECT 4: UTILIZATION AND REPAIRS OF THE PROPERTY

Exercise 1. Utilization of the property. The importance of proper utilization, and of timely, high-grade repairs. Choice and preparation of uniforms and equipment. Measurements for clothing and foctsear. Rules for putting on and taking off uniforms and personal equipment.

Exercise 2. Care of the clothing: cleaning, ventilation, ciling, and drying. Marking the individual's articles of clothing. The procedure of changing property from

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one category to snother. Fatigue uniforms, reasons for the way they are made, and purposes for which they are used. Discarding articles of clothing. Use of property that does not come up to specifications. Check on the utilization and protection of the property.

Exercise 3. Organization for repairing the property in the troop unit. Small storerooms ("Off corners") in the subordinate units; their purpose, and the task of supplying them with repair materials. Military shops for repairs on clothing and personal
equipment. Supplying the shops with repair materials. The procedure of giving property into repair and getting it back.

SUBJECT 5: BATHING AND LAUNDRY SERVICES

Brownise 1. Organizing the bething and laundry services in a troop unit. Military bething out laundry work. The procedure in making use of civilian bathing ostablishments and laundries. Supplying the required soap and sods.

Recreise 2. Washing and bething for enlisted personnel. Procedure for sending soiled lines to the laundry and receiving it back. Making arrangements for the soldiers to wash their and bandberchiefs, collars, and foot cloths. Rules for making change to clear underwar.

SUBJECT 6: CLOTHING AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT SUPPLIES FOR THE TECOP UNIT OF AN ARMY IN ACTION

Empreise 1. Sources of supply available to the troop unit for clothing and personal equipment. The procedure for requisiblining, receiving, and moving the property.

Procedure and priorities in issuing property to the individual small units. Organising seasonal changes of property.

Americian I. Supplying property to sick and wounded who are evacuated toward the rear. Organizing the collection, on the battle field, of Russian and captured property, and the procedure for using it. Collection, storage, and shipment of property taken from killed military personnel. Reception, from the various small units, of cumulted and unneeded property, and the procedure of evacuating it toward the rear.

Making arrangements for repairs of property within the troop unit. Bathing and laundry services under field conditions.

SUBJECT 7: STRUCTURE, EQUIPMENT, AND CONTENTS OF A STORE-ROOM FOR CLOTHING AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

Exercise 1. Purposes of military clothing and equipment store-rooms for current

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use and for indispensable reserves. Types of storage spaces in a military storeroom. The structure of a storage space. Requirements to be made of a storage space depending on the nature of the property to be stored.

Page 110: Exercise 2. Internal (framework) equipment of the storage space. Furposes of this equipment. Distribution of this equipment in the storage spaces. List of inventorled property: to be placed in the storage spaces. Maintenance of the francwork equipment; and keeping the inventory up-to-date.

Musicise 3. Heating, lighting, and ventilation of the store-room premises. Maintentimes of chambiness and order on the store-room premises. Rules for arranging the premises. Tothods to provide disinfection for the premises. Maintenance of the store-went grounds.

SUBJECT 8: THE WORK OF THE MILITARY STORE-ROOM

Theoretico 1. The internal arrangements of the store-room. Systematizing the work in the store-room. Preparing the store-room premises for the reception of property. listical of transporting property to the store-room of a troop unit. The procedure of unpoditing the property. Haking a check of quantity and quality of the property when it is received by the twoop withs store-room. Making a record of the property and packing received. Propering documents to indicate chortages and defects of properby permutered through the fault of the sender.

The procedure for receiving property from a subordinate unit. In-Baseronce 2. spection of proporty received from a subordinate unit; sorting it, and publing it in order. The procedure for receiving and releasing personal property belonging be privates and non-commissioned officers.

Response 3. The basis on which property may be issued from the store-room. Preparand the property for issue. The procedure for issuing property to subordinate units and additions. Priorities of issues of property. The procedure for issuing sports equipment, political information material, and camp property.

Freparation and issue of towels for the regular both. Procedure for limpredad its issuing mepair material, rags, and lubricant oils. Frocedure for issuing packing material, and descrive property. Procedure for forwarding property to other units and to the storage depots of the Ministry of War.

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pests that destroy leather.

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SUBJECT 9: THE METHODS OF STORING THE PROPERTY

Exercise 1. The importance of properly storing the property. Understanding of the process of storing and the various types of property storage. The process of locating a storage for property. General measures for eliminating the causes of spoiling and pilfering of property. The fight against insects and redents.

Exercise 2. The storege of leather, leather foot-wear, and equipment for enlisted man. Special characteristics of structure and contents of deposits for the storage Page 111:

of leather and leather articles. Sablas Rules for storing leather articles and material. Watching the temperature for the storage of leather articles. Greasing and regressing leather, and its effect upon the durability of a leather article.

Types and methods of regressing. Preventive measures and methods of dealing with

Exercise 3. Storage of leather articles. Special characteristics of structure and contents of deposits for the storage of rubber. Rules for the storage of rubber plate, finished articles, rubber shoes, rubber boots, gloves, rubber rain coats. Time limits on storage. Special characteristics of the storage of rubber glue.

Exercise 4. The storage of felt articles and sheepskin fure, broadcloth uniforms and woolen materials. Preparation for storage and rules for putting the material erray. Looking after the stored material. Storing articles that have been in use.

Proventive measures and measures to fight against moths and redents.

Exercise 5. Storing summer uniforms, warm clothing, special clothing, underwear, and cotton material. Rules for putting the material away. Storing things that have been in use. Heasures for protection against rodents and rotting.

Macroise 6. Storing of saddles, pack-saddles, harness, and other equipment for horses. Storing the material individually and in sets. Rules for putting away the sets and individual parts and articles. Protecting the individual parts and articles. The procedure for storing horse supplies in assembled form.

Exercise 7. Storing tents, tarpaulins, and articles of cordage. Preparing tents for storage. Eules for putting away the individual parts of tents, tarpaulins, and cordage. Eules for protecting the parts made of tarpaulin (canvas), wood, metal, and rope. Bules for shifting the tents to another position. Receiving and storing tents that have been in use, and looking after them.

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Exercise 8. Arrangement (location) of horse-drawn military vehicles. Differences between the storage of horse-drawn military train equipment that is not in use, and that which is in use. Rules for placing the vehicles and the spare-parts. Care of the horse-drawn vehicles while they are in storage, and rules for protecting the individual parts. Inspection of the vehicles when they arrive at the star depot for storage. Measures for fighting against worms, fungi, and other pests.

Morroise 9. Storing metal articles. The procedure for arranging horse-shoes, horse-Fage 112: Shore nails, crampons, spere-parts of horse-drawn vehicles, dishes, casks, and other articles. Rules for protecting the material. Correction of metal parts, and measures to prevent it.

Patting away and storing the sports equipment. Rules for storage of the parsonal belongings of collisted men. Storage of packing materials.

Exercise 10. Special characteristics of storage under camp-life conditions. The storage of property under field conditions. Storage of emergency property. Duties and responsibilities of store-room workers for the storage and protection of property. Material and duty responsibilities of the store-room workers.

Emercise 11. Security of the store-room. The procedure of locking or sealing off the storage spaces and keeping the keyds of the store-room. Procedure of turning storage spaces over to the security guards and receiving them back from the guards.

SUBJECT 10: PROPERTY RECOIDS IN THE STORE-HOLD

Exercise 1. Organizing the records for personal equipment and pack-train property, for a troop unit. Nature of the records of the property in the store-room. Requirements for setting up records, and for keeping and storing the records. The duties of the store-room superintendent by way of accounting for the property in the store-room.

Exercise 2. Drawing up documents for the reception and issue of property in the store-room. Noting down the receiving and issue transactions in the property record book (or on the property record cards).

Exercise 3. Checking on the completeness of sets of articles. The procedure of keeping a log of baggage train property. Records of property given out for repairs and laundry.

Exercise U. Special characteristics of the records on emergency supply property.

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Records of the personal belongings of enlisted personnel.

Exercise 5. Marking the storage racks, etc., with tags. Procedures for the storaroom superintendent to turn in documents to the quartermaster battalian.

SUBJECT 11: TANING INVENTORY OF THE PROPERTY

Exercise 1. The purpose of taking inventory. Making preparations for the inventory. The technique of taking inventory of different types of property. Special characteristics of inventories of emergency property.

Exercise 2. Drawing of the documents of the property inventory. Page 113:

SUBJECT 12: AUDITING THE STORE-ROCK

The tasks involved in the smit. Method of conducting the smit. Putting the results of the audit on paper. Elimination of shortages brought out by the audit.

MEDICAL AID MESS AND ONDERLIES

Purpose of Training. 1. To develop practical habits for giving aid to the wounded and carrying them from the field of battle.

2. To study the fundamentals of human anatomy and physiclogy, of military hygien, and of medico-chemical protection for the troops.

3. To imposert the knowledge required for anti-epidemic service in the company (battalion).

INDICATIONS AS TO HETHCO

In moking plane for the instruction, a large proportion of time must be allowed for practical exercises. In these exercises the men must be taught independently to carry out prophylactic measures, to find the wounded men on the battle field, and to give them first aid. In all of the exercises the instructure must draw heavily on experience gained during the Second World War with respect to medical care for the subordinate unit in combat.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

1.	Brief Information concerning Human Anatomy and		
~~0	Physiology	16	
2.	Fundamentals of Military Hygiene	3.8	
3.	Infectious Diseases and Prophylactic Measures against them	18	

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Designation of Subjects

	TRANSLA	CUNFIDENCIALY NUMBER G-6387	AGE NUMB	ER 113
. Page 113:	(cont ¹ d)	List of Subjects and Time spent on each Designation of Subjects	Number of	MOST 2 - The Most Proof.
	À a	Fundamentals of Disinfection	16	manda-unavat anden
	5.	Fundamentals of Extermination of Insects and Roden	ts 12	
	5.	Skin and Venercal Diseases, and their Prophylaxis	10	
	7.	Fundamentals of Medico-Chemical Protection	8	
	8.	Care of Sick and Wounded in a Stationary Botab- lishment	20	
	9.	Medical First Aid	32	
	30.	Finding, Pulling out, Cerrying, and Transporting the Wounded in Combat	22	
	11,	Sume, Frest-Bite, and Injuries by Electricity	and the same	
	12.	Mygiene of Food and Water Supply	A section of a section control of the section	e da casos
0		Tot	ML:370	

Exercise 1. An understanding of cells and tissues. Some knowledge concerning the various individual organs, and systems of organs, and the organism as a whole. The skeleton and its importance. The system of the organs of motion. Smooth and stricted muscle. Tendons. Joints. The physiology of the assemble system the manner in which muscles function.

Exercise 2. The system of the organs of blood formation. Understooding of the structure and functioning of the heart and the blood vessels. The pulse, and the places where it can be felt. Constitutent elements of the blood: the importance of blood for the organism. The system of respiratory organs. The cavities of the ness, laryon, tracks, bronchus, and lungs. The air capacity of the lungs.

Exercise 3. The organs of the digestives system. Understanding of the structure of the digestive tract. Diagram of the process of digestion. The part played by the liver in digestion.

Exercise h_0 Understanding of the function of the kidneys. The glands of internal secretion. The nervous system and the sensory organs. A general understanding of the structure and functioning of the nervous system. The organs of sight, hearing, and equilibrium.

SUBJECT 2: FUNDAMENTALS OF MILITARY HIGIENE

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Exercise 1. Inderstanding of hygiene. The importance of personal hygiene. Nothods and meens of taking care of the skin, tooth, and hair. The hygiene of clothing.

Come of the feet. The importance of morning inspections of the personnel of the trace of the duties of the medical personnel. Physical training, and has inspections in strengthening the health.

Enterior 2. Marching hygiene under winter conditions. Cetting ready for a march. The feed regime. The prevention of freezing parts of the body, and first aid measures for such escapions. Special problems of marches on skis or snow-shoes. The rolls and duties of the medical personnel in the observation of sanitary-hygicale principles while the march is in progress.

Energies 3. Typicus of the berracks. Rules for distributing personnel in the bermons. Sanitary-typicals requirements with respect to maintenance of the premises of the terracies. Sanitary requirements of to collection, removal, and destruction of distant refuse. Maintenance and distinfection of totlets.

Exercise 4. Jamp hygions. Senitory-hygienic requirements with respect to maintenance of the comp grounds. Senitory requirements with respect to collection, removal, and destruction of dirt and refuse. Maintenance and disinfection of toilets.

Food vigine. Presention of heat-strokes, and first aid in cases of that sort. Choice of places for rest halts and evernight halts. Role and duties of the medical personnel will respect to observence of sanitary-hygienic requirements during the manch.

SUBJECT 3: INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES AGAINST THEM

Recroise 1. Bends imported concerning wicrobes that give rise to infectious discusses. The influence of physical, chamical, and biological factors on microbes. Sources of infection, and the means of spreading infectious discusses. Prophylectic measures used in the struggle against infectious discusses. Preventic ineculations used by the Spriet Army.

Description of these diseases. The sources of infection. The mechanism by which the disease is transferred. Basic symptoms of the disease.

Emercine 3. Virus groups and seasonal catarrhs. Basic symptoms of the disease. Prophylactic measures, and measures to fight the disease.

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Exercise h. Zeonoses: tularemia, brucellosis, hydrophobia, melighent anthrax, bubonic plague. Sources of infection. Means of spreading the infection. Basic symptoms of the disease. Measures of individual and collective prophylaxis.

Experience 5. Infectious gestro-intestinal diseases: typhoid fever, paratyphoid, dynamically, cholern. Food poisoning. Causal agents. Sources of infection. Means of spreading the disease. Basic symptoms of the disease. Measures of individual and collective prophylaxia.

Exercise 6. Walaria. Causal agents. Sources of infection, agents that transfer the disease. Basic symptoms of the disease. Measures of individual and collective prophylaria.

SUBJECT 4: FUNDAMENTALS OF DISINFECTION

Exercise to the nature of disinfection. The role of disinfection and in the prophylaxis against infections diseases. Types of disinfection: prophylactic, current, and final, Sasic nathods of disinfection. Begulation requirements concerning the care of the premises.

Exercise 2. Chemical disinfectants used in the form of solutions: mercuric chloride, formulin, chloride of lime, slaked lime.

Exercise 3. Chemical disinfectants used in the form of solutions: crystalline carbolic acid, knowledgephinalizel," creelin.

Exercise it. The bechnique of preparing and using distinfectant solutions.

Explicise 5. Southment used for wet disinfaction. Bydraulic hoses, their structure, and rules for using them. Minor repairs on hydraulic hoses. The technique of applying set disinfaction. Not air, water vapor (steam), and their properties.

Exercise 6: Method of disinfection by gases. Chemical disinfectants used in gaseous form: formaldelyde, suffer, and others. Methods of using them. The technique of conducting disinfection with these substances.

Exercise 7. Use of a disinfection chamber. Types of disinfection chamber. Understanding of the work of the disinfection chamber. The nature of the formalday-vapor method of disinfection.

SUBJECT 5: FUNDAMENTALS OF EXTERMINATION OF INSECTS AND RODEWIS

mercise 1. The nature of the process of exterminating insects. The part played by the entermination of insects in prophylamis against infectious diseases. Physical and

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insecticides.

chemical properties was Use of hot air and steem as insecticides. cides for use in the field.

Emercico 2. Chemical insecticides: DDT, pyrothrum, "solvent," "albichthol" pasto, "K" scap, and the methods of an using them.

Exercise 3. Baths, and types of bath. The simplest water-heating devices available under field conditions. Shower installations used by the Soviet Army. Requirement under the provisions of the Interior Service Regulations to furnish sanitary facilities for the personnel. The role and duties of the medical personnel.

horoise h. The nature of the process of exterminating redents. The part played by extermination of rodents in prophylaris against infectious diseases. Mechanical, cherical, and biological means of exterminating rodents.

SUBJECT 6: SKIE AND VENERAL DISPASES, AND THEIR PROPHYLAIIS

Exercise 1. Suppurative diseases of the skin and the subcutaneous calls, and the canses of such diseases. Causal agents. Prophylanis against such diseases. Measures agninst microtrammatisms, galled spots, and abrasions.

Macrolic 2. Peresitic and fungus diseases of the skin: scables, tick scables. Manifestations of the disease. Measures against pollution with lice. Fungus diseases of the skin and hair. Bingworm. Spidormophytosis of the feet; manifestations of the Ciscase; prophylexis.

Ecurpica lo Venercel diseases. First symptoms of the disease. Complications. Frophylands against the disease. Measures against veneral disease.

SUBJECT 7: FUNDAMENTALS OF MEDICO-CHEMICAL PROTECTION

Energies I. General notions concerning toxic chamical agents, and methods of using and hardling them. Rules for using the various individual means of anti-chemical protection. Putting the gas mask on a wounded soldier and patients poisoned by toxic chemical agents, and method of replacing the mask.

The action of unstable toxic chemical agents upon the human organism, Imercise 2. and measures of first, pre-medical aid in cases of poisoning. Rules for using the coygen inhalator and the anti-smoke mixture.

Emercine 3. The action of persistent toxic chemical agents upon the human organism, and first aid measures. The composition of the individual gas casualty first aid kit. The simplest methods for decontaminating stretchers, medical transport con-

veyances, and areas of terrain.

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SUBJECT 8: CARE OF SICK AND WOUNDED IN A STATIONARY ESTABLISHMENT for Streetise 1. The part played by the medical corps soldier in caring of the sick and wounded. Receiving the sick and wounded at a stationary medical aid establishment. The technique of nursing treatment. Special problems of nursing treatment for the wounded. Carrying and shifting the position of a heavy patient (sick or wounded). Exercise 2. Basic samitary and hygienic requirements for premises to be occupied by sick and wounded. Maintaining cleanliness of the premises. Objects required for the care of patients (sick or wounded). Changing body and bed linen for the patient (sick or wounded).

Exercise 3. Cleansing and growing the patient (sick or wounded). Feeding a heavy patient (sick or wounded). The simplest sorts of medical manipulation.

Page 115:

SUBJECT 9: MEDICAL FIRST AID

Basic notions concerning wounds. Types of wounds. The dangers occasion—
Exercise 1. Tasks the characteristic action and the count.

Ed by a wound.

butters are a protecting wounds from infection. Bandaging materia-

als included in the regular supplies of the Soviet Army. Rules for placing the first bandage upon a wound. The individual soldier's bandage kit; and the small and the large aceptic bandage.

Exercise 2. Bandages upon the head and the neck and occipital region.

Exercise 3. Bandages upon the neck and the upper part of the chest and back, thorax, upper and middle part of the abdomen, perineum, and buttocks. Methods of fastening the bandages after they are put on (putting adhesive tape on the skin under the bandage, seving, using a kerchief).

Exercise h. Bandages on the upper and lower extremities. Rules for using a kerchief. Kerchief bandages.

Exercise 5. General notions concerning the circulation of the blood. Arterial, venous, and capillary circulation, and the distinct characteristics of each. Loss of blood as the most frequent cause of death of wounded persons on the field of battle Elementary notions concerning shock and the simplest methods of preventing it. Methods of stopping the flow of blood: pressure bandage, finger pressure upon the vessels for a length of time, putting on a tourniquet, etc. Bules and technique for putting on a bourniquet.

Exercise 6. Basic notions concerning bone fractures. Symptoms of a fracture. Meth-

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ods of handling a wounded patient who has suffered a bone fracture. First aid for hidden and open bone fractures on the field of battle. Rules and technique for himmobilisation. Using emergency material for splints.

Manuage 7. Wethods of giving aid for frectures caused by a projectile. First sid and special rules for transportation in cases of fracture of the ribs or jaw, in cases of impay to the spine or skull.

Therefor it. First aid measures in case of burns, drowning, injuries by electric our-1989 or highinting, forth offects of poteons and fungt, and snake bite. Mothods and termique of arbificial breathing.

> SUBJECT 10: FINDING, FULLING OUT, CARRYING, AND TRANSFORMING THE WOUNDED IN COMBAT

largues as I. The weaks of the company's medical aid mem and the medical-corps stretches incomitives for the combat work of the medical aid man. Observation of the T. 513914 the id of betale; choice of an observabion points skill in taking advantage of terrain Page May:

The way in computaging except. Netheds of approaching the wounded on the field off benefiles

Response 2. Rethods of removing the wounded from the bettle field to the mearest cover. Miling use of energency means to remove the wormicd.

Proceeding 3. Enterething and solf-entrembing of the wounded. Making corer for a woulded not and for a wounded man with medical orderly. Hethods used in breaking open S. 5000 20

<u>Proceedings has transporting the wounded in battles. Methods for having a vounded man</u> counted by one modical orderly, and by two medical orderlies (making use of a carrier struct, without it, or with the aid of a stretcher). Rules for placing a wounded man on a stretcher and for taking him off the stretcher. Carrying a wounded man on a Absolute rates various types of cover. Use of emergency material in liet of strecher. Engagelia 5. The stretcher-bearer section (personnel, equipment, duties, formations, command). Standardized stretchors of the medical corps. Stretchors made of energency material. Skele: their structure and method of using them. Ski-borne stretchers; their structure and method of using them. Supporting and leading the wounded. Care of the seconded during a transport on stretchers. Placing the wounded on a stretcher according to the location and nature of the wound.

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Exercise 6. Special problems connected with giving first aid to wounded on the battle field under winter-time conditions. Covering the wounded and protecting them from the frost. Gesting the sounded person warmed up. Making use of sleds and of akiborne stretchers. Evacuating wounded personnel with the aid of dog-drawn sleds. Exercise 7. The activities of the stretcher-bearer detachment in collecting wounded after a compat action. Organizing the seafch for wounded in forest areas, in bushland, during a fog, in smoke, at night, and so forth. Methods of using medical transport means in the search for wounded. Use of trained medical corps dogs in the search for wounded. Using non-medical military transportation ("empties") for the transportation of wounded. Loading and unloading medical transports.

SUBJECT 11: BURNS, FROST-HITE, AND INJURIES BY FLECTRICITY

Types of burns. The degrees of burns. The dangers connected with burns. First add in case of burns. Acid, caustic alkali, and phosphorus burns. Symptons of these types of burns, and the nature of the first aid to be given. Page 120:

Hospingra Freezing. The degrees of freezing. Their symptoms. General fraceing (the entire body). Its symptoms. First aid in cases of frost-bite and general freezing. Prophylactic measures in cases of frost-bite.

Enjuries by electric current. Aid in cases of injury by electricity. He. merting the injured person from the electric current. Rules for cutting electrified wire cutanglements; removing the injured person. Directions for prompt evecuation. First aid to a parson struck by lightning.

SUBJECT 12: HYGIENE OF FOOD AND WATER SUPPLY

Welenic requirements as to full-value (nutritive) for military personnel. Secultary requirements concernizor maintenance of the dining rocks and of premises uesd for the storage of food products. The simplest methods for checking on the gest cuality of food products. Mathods to prevent spoiling, soiling, and containsthan of focals. Hygienic problems connected with the provision of drinking water. The simplest methods for determining good quality of drinking water.

COOKS

Purpose of Training. 1. To teach the preparation of testy, good-quality foods and working out a manu for food distribution.

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tion of foods.

2. To develop habits of sanitation and hygiene in the prepara-

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INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The exercises will be conducted in a precision section conducted in a precision section of the exercise and giving the theoretical information required for conducting the practical work. Special advertion will be devoted in these exercises to methods of systematicing the work of properting and giving out foods.

Mast of Subjects and Time spent on each

2200	24 × 4 × 5 30 2 1995	Designation of Subjects	Number	G£	House
	10	Gameral Information concerning Foods		epinological services of the s	eroczkow koden dłogo
	20	Rood Substances	Ē		
	3.	The Calory Contents of Foods	2.		
Paga 191:	Ų.	Parsonal Hygiene of Mitchen and Mining Room Workers			
Man of the Control of	3 0	Sanitary and Hygienic Requirements for the Contents of Kitchens and Dining Rooms	6		
	5°e	Sanitary and Hygienic Rules for the Handling of Food Products, and for the Preparation and Distribution of Poods	c _D		
	į 3	Food Pelsoning and Measures for its Prevention	E		
	3.	General Information concerning Methods of Systemotizing Food Distribution in a Troop Unit	É		And the control of th
	9.	The Procedure for Obtaining the dequired Food Supplies	8		TO THE PARTY OF TH
	30.	Solving up the Distribution of Food	12		and a contraction of the
	31.	Organizing Food Distribution in Military Barracks	3.6		action of the second
	10_{a}	Organizing Food Distribution under Field Conditions	3.5		and the second
	130	Hardling of Meats and Preparation of Meat Dishes	16		Constitute
	All o	Handling of Fish and Properation of Fish Dishes	J.C		water
	75.	Handling of Vegeterles and Greens, and Preparation of Vegetable Dishes	6		CHEFT E NEETWAYNE
* 1	15.	Dishes prepared from Flour, Groats, Beans, and Macaroni	8		
. 0	17 a	The Vitarine Content of Foods	2		-
	18.	Demonstration Cooking of Foods	45	elek (kara ya	R. CT. TOP CONTRACT CO.
W (1)		TOTA	L:175		S. S

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SUBJECT 1: GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING FOODS

The importance of foods for the human organism. Requirements to be made of foods. Notions concerning assimilation of foods. The effects of culinary treatment of food products upon their assimilability.

SUBJECT 2: FOOD SUBSTANCES

Food substances required for the nutrition of man. First notions concerning albumens, fats, carbohydrates, vitamines, and mineral salts, and their role in nutrition. The content of food substances in the verticus food products. Whe part played by water and the organism's need for water.

From 182:

SUBJECT 3: THE CALORY CONTENTS OF FOODS

First notions concerning calories. The organism's energy consumption during different types of work. The calory contents of different types of food. The facting regime. The Food regime. Standards of food supply in the Soviet Army, and their characteristics as to food substances and calory content.

SUBJECT 4: FERSONAL HYGILME OF KITCHEN AND DINING FOOM WOLKERS

The importance of food hygiene. Medical prophylectic inspection of kitchen and dining room workers and of personnel on daily detail. The importance of checking an kitchen and dining-room workers to determine whether they harbor bacilli. Ryles for our of the body. Rules for the wearing of special clothing.

SUBJECT 5: SANITARY AND PYCIENT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONTENTS OF KITCHENS AND DINING ROOMS

Sanitary requirements for the structure of stationary kitchens and diving recess and for the suitable location of kitchens. The contents of kitchens and their appurtenances and of the dining rooms. Contents as to dishes and other equipment. Easing dishes, cooking atomsils, and other equipment. Sanitary requirements with respect to tin-ware. Measures against insects and rodents. Keeping the premises in order.

SUBJECT 6: SANITARY AND HIGHENIC RULES FOR THE HANDLING OF FOOD PRODUCTS AND FOR THE PROPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOODS

Fulfillment of senitary and hygienic requirements in reception and delivery of products to the kitchen, and during handling and storage. Storage of half-finished products and ready foods. Storage of currently required foods.

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SUBJECT 7: FOOD POISONING AND MEASURES FOR ITS PREVENTION

Food poisoning and its causes. Food poisons of chemical origin, and those of bacterial origin. Food poisoning by ergots, water paper, hendane, and other vegetable admixtures. Poisoning by fungi. Poisoning by lead, copper, and sinc.

Ecotoxial poisoning. Heasures for the prevention of food poisonings.

SUBJECT 8: CEMERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING METHODS OF SYSTEMATIZING FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN A TROOP UNIT

Tasks, organization, and functions of the sustinence and feed supplies in a twoop wait. Deties and rights of the personnel in charge of the sustinence and Page 183:

Even Supplies. Nethods for the personnel in charge to handle the reception and distribution of supplies. The sources of supplies, and the procedure of obtaining supplies for a troop tasts.

SUBJECT 9: THE PROCECULUM FOR OBTAINING THE REQUIRED FOCD SUPPLIES Standards of food consumption by the personnel. Method of figuring two food complies and emphasions from the rations. Procedure and methods of obtaining the required food supplies.

Special circumstances warrenting the substitution of one food product for custion, and the practical use of the tables of substitution.

Subject 10: skiting up the détribution of food

Minimize 1. The feeding regime in a twoop unit. Setting up a food supply for disminimizer. Hermod of chosing the products. Choice of menus and the distribution of products. Determining the quantities of reedy food to be issued. Model food suppliess.

Proveise 2. Satting up a food supply (practical exercise).

SUBJECT 11: ORGANIZING THE FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN MILITARY BARRACKS

Thereise 1. Spricture and equipment of a kitchen and dining room for soldiers. Automorphise the kitchen ranges, and other mechanical or hand-operated equipment.

Sold-proofice rules. Ritchen equipment and dishes, and requirements as to their particle of corriceshility. Using and protenting the dishes and other equipment. Filminating old dishes and other Acquipment. Construction of the simplest types of cooling stellars.

Engineers 2. Organizing the work of the cooks. The daily kitchen detail and its details. The procedure of obtaining products and delivering them to the bitchen.

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Receptation and storage of products for the kitchen. The method of storing products in the kettle. Sampling the ready food.

femoreles 3. Preparing the diming room for the reception of food. Procedure of issuing diches and serving the tables. Issuing bread and sugar. Issuing wern foods.

Establishing standards for the issue of foods, and their storage and issue. Resping a control record relating to the kitchen. The cooks' responsibility for the quality of food preparation and for the food's proper distribution.

Fage 124:

SUBJECT 12: ORGANIZING FOOD DISTRIBUTION UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS
Experience 1. Structure of the proper type of kitchen. Appurtenances, equipment,
said space-parts for the proper type of kitchen. Eules for operating a properly
equipped kitchen. The storage of products, space-parts and equipment in a property
equipped kitchen.

Energies 1. The choice of a place for a properly established kitchen. Structure of societar places for the handling and storage of the products. Supplying water and final. Properties, bringing in, and storing the products. Preparing the food in a parameter equipped kitchen. Special problems of preparation of food in winter-time and in the march. Delivery and distribution of foods.

Envelope 2. Heat-processing of manus. The preparation of meat and bone boullions. The preparation of source The preparation of meat sauces. The preparation of sauce dishes coulast, regont. Carnishing the meet dishes. Conditions and period of storage of ready dishes. Standards of yield.

SUBJECT 11: PRINCE OF FISH AND MEDICAL OF FISH DISHES

Introduct L. The types of fish received for processing. Signs of poor quality in fish. Thereing out frozen fish, and scaking salted fish. How to prepare fish for

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boilding. The preparation of herring. Waste products and their uses. Standards of uses and yields. Conditions and period of storage for half-finished products.

Energies 2. The preparation of fish bouillons and fish sauces. Boiling and frying fish. Conditions and period of storing of the ready-made dishes. Standards of yield.

SUBJECT 15: HANDLING OF VEGETABLES AND GREENS, AND PREPARATION OF VEGETABLE DISHES

Emperior 1. Signs of good quality in vegetables. Cold preparation of vegetables. Especial problems of headling frezen potatices and other vegetables. Waste products, and means of heaping down the amount of waste. Methods of treating salted, fermented, and dried vegetables. Preparing vegetables for cooking. Fules and time limits for aborting closued and out vegetables.

Exercise 2. Methods of cooking vegetables. The preparation of mitritive vegetable (straining?)

Words. The "preservoire" (recommendative interior of with tomator and other vegetables.

Vegetable decorbions. The preparation of vegetable side dishes. Preparation of vegetables with saled dressing.

Standards of yield for vegetable dishes.

Example 1. Kinds and types of groats, and signs indicative of good quality. Contandrates. The preparation of groats and legumes for cooking. Bules for boiling groats and legumes. Combining dishes from groats and legumes. Standard yields. Expansion of cereals and greats. Preparation of cutlets and samples meat cakes.

firstioners and residence stuffer agreement the shadence and sour for first distances courses and sauces. Preparation of fresh and sour dough. The preparation of homenode noodles. Beking rolls and cookies. The use of scybeen flour in soups and gruels. Preparing cishes from verious types of macaroni products.

SUBJECT 17: THE VITAMINE CONTENT OF FOODS

Rules for the handling of vegetables and preparation of foods where the retention of vitamines is of importance. The use of greens to introduce vitamines furto the food ration. How to prepare vitamine infusions. How to prepare liquid nutrient years.

SUBJECT 18: DEMONSTRATION COOKING OF FOODS

Improise l. Preparing soups with meat, fish, canned goods, and soybean flour.

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Marrise 2: Preparing second courses consisting of meat.

Basroine 3. Freparing second courses consisting of fish.

haroice h. Preparing second courses consisting of greats.

Emprine 5. Freparing second courses consisting of vegetables.

Merrings. Freparing second courses made of flour.

Pero Hora

Exercise 7. Freparation of sauces.

Exercise δ . Preparation of cold dishes, wea, musterd.

Energies 7. Proparation of first courses with meat, fish, and carmed goods in field kitchess.

Exercise 10. Preparation of second courses in field kitchens.

ARMANN. Dishes prepared under the provisions of this progress will be included smong the food issued for serving.

BAKERS

Furgose of Produing. 1. To teach the man how to bake high-quality bread in stath warry bakeries and field bekeries.

2. To teach the men how to build energency brick evens from locally smallable construction meterial.

3. To make a study of military bating ovens, and also the

h. To Samiliarise the men with the methods of keeping

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

In exercises will be conducted in a practical manner, baking sample lots of break with and without leaven and by the loaf method.

The of the work done in preparing dough, baking the bread, building emergency that of overs, and setting up field overs must be done by the men independently, but relies the direct supervision of the chief in charge of the bakery. In this correction stientists must be directed chiefly to economic use of the raw material, and to control methods of using the equipment and various assemblies.

The methods of determining the quality of the bread are taught by making use if meal samples in the process of preparing the dough, baking the bread, and hard-ling the bread.

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While the exercises are in progress to ismin study the mechanical assumblied. operating meterial, equipment and structure of the ovens, the instructor in charge will give explanations and demonstrate working methods, and will assure himself that everything taught has been properly eccimilated.

The practical work in the bakery must in each instance be preceded by a disouspion during which the instructor in charge sets the task and explains the proper method of coccupiishing it. Page Laft

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

el anno um de Selvinosfei	Designation of Subjects	Suber of E House	la.
Z.o	Organization of Soviet Army Bakeries in Masce Time and in Time of War	infranti in me me me me fine sensi i membanga.	Andrew Street, Section 4.
24	Stabionary and Field Uso Sking Evens	10	Sept and the
3.	Explenents of the Gerrison Eskeries and Field	Ì.	The second state
	Basic and Supplementary for Materials for the Bakery and accommon to the section of the section	36	**
5.	Preparation of Dough, Distribution of Bough, and the Being of Eread	50	ADDITION OF THE OWNER,
6.,	Defects in the Breed, and Measures for Freveniling	6	THE DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY STATE
Ĩ n	Estimating the Quality of the Bread	5	- WE 20
Si o	Senitary and Hygienic Requirements for the Baking of Breed	6 30	THE MEDICAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON AND THE
30°	Resping the Pacerds and Accounts	12	Commence of the second
LLo	Seving up and Taking down Field Baberies. The Building of Knowgener Ovens	50	ATTENDED TO THE THE

SUBJECT 1: CREATIZATION OF SOVIET ARMY BAKERIES IN PRACE THE AND IN TIME OF WAR

Arrangements for beking the bread under field conditions, in parrilormoles la cours, and in the large bakeries of the troop units. Baking the bread in civilian belowice and beking overs belonging to the local population. Distinguishing charactionistics of field and garrison bakeries.

Exercise 2. Arrangements followpplying bread to the troop wait in winter and in

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Smorance 1.

summer. Vehicles for the transportation of breed. The procedure for distributing bread to military personnel under various conditions. The apportioned loaf of bread. Supplying the troops with bread under varying combat conditions.

SUBJECT 2: STATIONARY AND FIRED USE BANGING OVERS

Ampreise 1. Oleesification and characteristics of bakery ovens. Structure, equip-

ment; and operation of bregier and stationary tube ovens.

Ovens Acquaintence with the structure and operation of Susan PAKA, MPN,

Foyer, and PMeP-2, their cutput, and rates of fuel expenditure. Burning liquid fuel in the oven charbers, with the aid of spraying devices.

SUBJECT 3: INPLEMENTS OF THE GARRISON BAKERIES AND FIELD PARERIES Implements for garrison and field bakeries as provided for by the Tables of Organization and Equipment. The purposes for which the implements are used, the rules for using them, and methods of taking care of the implements.

SURJECT 1: BASIC AND SUPPLEMENTARY RAW MATERIALS FOR THE MANERY Exercise 1. Flour. Brief information concerning the willing of grein at the stationary end while grain mills. Christs of flour. The yield of flour. Types of flour. First notions concerning the chemical composition of flour. Estimating the quality of dicur by organoleptic indications, and with the aid of physico-chemical indicators. First potitions concerning the baking properties of flour. "Strong" flour and "weak" flow. Thru from invergrown and frost-bitton grain and freshly milled flow. Propeanticidisting the mifted (mixed) flour.

Recording 2. Storing the floor. Changing the quality of the floor in keeping with the paried and conditions of storage. Heasures against enimal posts that destroy flows. Resparing the flow for starting production. Mixing and bolting the flows. Your belding. Cleaning the empty bags.

Accreise 3. Teast. The function of yeast for softening up the dough. Testing the quality of the yeast by organoleptic indications. Methods for determining the raising power of the yeast. Standards of expenditure of yeast in preparing the dough. The water used in baking bread. Understanding about the hardness of water, and its influence upon the physical properties of the dough. Filtering the water, and the temperature regime. The function of seds in preparing the dough and beling the breed. Types of vegetable and mineral oils used in greasing the baking

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forms used for the bread. Indicators of quality. Preparing the emulsion. for the expenditure of vegetable and mineral oils in the baking of bread.

> SUBJECT 5: FREPARATION OF DOUGH, DISTRIBUTION OF DOUGH, AND THE BAKING OF BREAD

Exercise 1. Mixing and kneeding the dough. Determining temperatures for mixing

the dough. Leavening the dough by blochemical, chemical, and physical means. The

besic methods and recipes for the preparation of wheat and rye dough. The temperaleaven, the med rising mixture, ture and acid regime. Fernantation of the Russandukungkan minimum to the

mixed fough. The time required for leavening, and signs to indicate the readiness of leaven, beach and mixed dough.

Energise 2. Bringing out and renewing (refreshing) the yeast. Methods of using the boiled (?) dough, and its use. The method of preparing homenimps with except and with the inverteges (?)(uavaracy)of boiled bread,

Exercise j. Distributing the dough. Frepering the forms. Determining the weight of the slice of dough. Forming the apportioned loaf. Allowing the dough to stand. The processes that go on while the dough is allowed to stand. Factors that influence the length of time for which the dough should be allowed to stand. Signs that the dough is ready when it is allowed to stand.

Brarchse h. Beking the dough. Processes that go on in the bread while it is being bated. How to treat the dough while it is sitting in the oven. The value of moistening the oven chamber while the bread is baking. Length of baking time and the temperature regime for the oven chamber. Octormining whether the breed is ready (end of the baking Changes of weight produced in process). Secretaring resident and interest the break and factors that affect their extent and degree. Spandards for the loss of weight. Methods of increasing the loss of weight without lowering the quality of the finished bread. The procedure for a sample baking to determine the loss of waight of the bread.

Storing and transporting the bread. Methods of storing hot and cooled Exercise 5. bread. The effects produced by various factors upon loss of bread during the cooling period and storage. The drying out of bread. Storage conditions that help to avoid the daying out of the breed. The growing stale of bread. Methods of transporting the bread.

Exercise 6. How to conduct sample bekings with preparation of mye bread with yeast, rising mixture, and with addition of boiled dough (?).

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Americas 7. How to conduct sample bakings of wheat bread, with and without leaven. Preparation of liquid yeast and baking bread with them.

Exercise 8. How to conduct sample bekings in the preparation of mye bread with admixture of barley, cat, and make flour. The quantity of admixtures used. Distinguish Page 110: ing characteristics of the method of conducting the technological process. The effects of the admirtures upon the quality of the bread.

Exercise 7. Now to conduct sample bakings to determine losses of weight in baking. Not to determine the enount of the drying of the broad.

SUBJECT 6: DEFECTS IN THE BEEAD, AND MEASURES FOR PREVENTING THEM Defects of the bread caused by the following fectors: quality of the raw medically improper preparation, forming, and settling of the dough; improper beking, storage, and transportation of the bread. Preventing the occurrence of defects in the broad. How to make use of bread of poor quality.

SUBJECT 7: ESTIMATING THE QUALITY OF THE BREAD

Organoleptic methods of determining the quality of the bread. Leboratory methods for determining the quality of the bread. Government standards for bread.

SUBJECT 8: SAIDTARY AND HYSTENIC SEQUINGUESTS FOR THE BAKING OF

Exercise A. Personal hygiene of the beker. Medical imspection of bekers. Senitary and hygienic requirements as regards maintenance of the pravises, and of the bakery installations and equipment,

Exercise 2. Checking on the quality of the flour, salt, water, oils and fats. Check on the foliting of the flour and during the preparation of the dough. Sanitary reoutrements for the storage and noving of flour and dough.

> SUBJECT 9: PREPARATION OF "LAPCHI" (noodles ?) AND THE DISTING OF MINGEX BISCULT

Exercise A. The preparation of lapchi. Preparing the dough for lapchi. Kneeding the dough. Raski Drying and packing the lapchi. Cutting the lapchi. Indicators of quality and All-Union State Standards for lapohi.

Exercise 2. Preparation of biscuit ("sukhar"). Special characteristics of the preparation of dough for the baking of biscult bread. Sime period of storage of biscuit before cutting. Cutting the bread and putting the slices in boxes. Drying the biscuits. Temperature conditions and time of drying required for biscuits. Types of

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dryer. Sorting and packing the biscuits. Qualitative indicators for biscuit, and the All-State Union Standards for biscuit. The storage of biscuit.

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SUBJECT 10: KEEPING THE RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS

Americae I. Rules for keeping the production record. Standards for the expenditure of rew material for the baking of bread. Standards of loss of weight for all types of bread.

Exercise 2. Computing the dry-out by reference to the actual moisture of the flour. Determining the breed yield. The procedure for issuing bread to the store-rooms. Accounting for waste material.

> SUBJECT 11: SETTING UP AND TAKING DOWN FIELD BAKERIES. BULLDING OF EMPROPHICE OVERS.

Francise 1. The procedure for chifting the position of a field bekery. Requirements to be made of a location to which a bakery is to be shifted. Locking around for a location. The procedure for assigning a location to the detachment, and the procedure for using the material equipment. Satting up the even. The time to be allowed for scriding up and taking down a field bakery. Special problems connected with the senting no and functioning of a field believy under winter conditions. The procedure for taking down a field bakery.

Exercise 2. Posic requirements to consider in cheating a location to set up a supplementary brick even. Constructing a sphere-shaped single-level supplementary brick even. Preparing the stove for the baking of bread.

Exercise]. Chesing a location to set up a Peier (or: Peyer) oven. Pregaring a space for

Exercise is. Treparing the soubh and baking the bread when use is made of a supplementary brick over, a Payer over, or a PAKE (or KFW).

TAILORS

Purpose of Training. 1. To give general information concerning organization of the clothing amply in the troop unit.

2. To develop practical habits for repairs of military eloth-

inga

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

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The exercises dealing with the general problems related to organization of the clothing supply and conducted in the form of discussions, making use of visual aids. The repair exercises are conducted in the shops, with practical demonstrations of the working processes. Problems that have to do with the records and accounting of the shop are studied in a practical manner by preparing and making out documents. Page 132:

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

l su err er novumu des a Septimona	Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
ate of	Tasks and Organization of the Clothing Supply	8
2.	Supplying the Personnel with Clothing and Personnel Equipment	3.0
20	Wes and Stowage of Clothing and Personal Equipment	7.0
d. a	Chothing Supplies for a Troop Unit of an Army in Action	6
5.	Military Clothing	25
6.	Organization of Clothing Repairsin the Troop Unit	8
7.	How to Prepare the Clothing for Repairs	6
U.	Her to put on Pateries accessosococcoccessosococca	6
200	Poplaning Individual Parts occasions accessors	6
30,	Repairs of Secret, Button Holes, and Pastenings	Š
3.7.	The Inspection and Marking of fully Repaired Clothing	6
I.S.	Special Characteristics of the Repairs of Readgear, Entitles Articles, Eur Soats and other Articles of Pur	30
33.	Adjustment of Articles of Military Clothing	8
340	Records and Accounting at the Wallor Shop	8
150	How to make Military Uniform Repairs of Medium Difficulty and how to Fit Articles of Military Clothing (Practical Mork)	ù6
	TOYAL:	165

SUBJECT 1: TASKS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE CLOTHING SUPPLY

Tasks, organization, and functions of the clothing supply in the troop unit. The distinct of junior specialists in clothing supplies.

> SUBJECT 2: SUPPLYING THE PERSONNEL FITH CLOTHING AND CERSONAL EQUIPMENT

Exercise 1. The rights of enlisted men to receive clothing. Stendards of supply lasting qualities. for the individual, and standard incommensurance Priorities and schedules for

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first

issues of clothing. The procedure for issuing the clothing. Issuing a new outfit of clothing (for recruits).

Exercise 2. Issues of clothing in cases of transfer to another unit and in cases of replace discharge to a lengthy furlough. How to amply clothing that is worn out before its kine, or torn, or otherwise spoiled. Supplying personnel with special clothing and with bed-wear.

Exercise 1. To protect property is one of the military duties of every member of the armed services. Measures for the protection of property in the smaller troop units. The marking of articles of clothing. Checking on the use and protection of property. Discarding property. Making use of defective property.

Exercise 2. Structure and equipment of the military baggage-train and/store-room.

The procedure of receiving, storing, and issuing property at the store-room. Storing property at the small troop units.

SUBJECT h: CLOTHING SUPPLIES FOR A EROOP UNIT OF AM ARM IN ACTION
Standards and procedure for supplying property from the clothing store.
Seasonal replacements of clothing. The supply of clothing for the sick and wounded that have been evacuated to the rear zone. Organization of clothing repairs.

SUBJECT 5: MILITARY CLOTHING

Exercise 1. Types and assortments of cloth that enter into the making of articles of military clothing; their criteria and distinguishing characteristics. The simplest methods of determining the qualities of cloth. The characteristics of accessory materials and furnishings required for making and repairing articles of military clothing.

Exercise 2. The requirements to be made of the uniforms. Types of uniform, and the articles of which they are composed. Description of the principal articles of the uniform. Length and sizes.

Exercise 3. Defects of articles of the uniform. Rules for putting on and taking off the uniforms. Care and protection of the articles of clothing. Discarding overcoats, pullover shirts, and breeches.

Page 13h:

Exercise 4. Types of special clothing. Description of the principal articles of special clothing. Defects of articles of special clothing. Runes for using and

protecting articles of special clothing.

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Exercise 5. Underclothing for enlisted men; description of articles of underclothing. Sizes of underclothing. Characteristics of articles of bed-wear.

SUBJECT 6: ORGANIZATION OF CLOTHING REPAIRS IN TROOP UNITS

Emercise 1. The importance of making timely high-quality repairs. The categories of repairs. Clothing repairs in the small troop units. Supplying small troop units with the materials required for clothing repairs.

Emercise 2. The repair shop of a troop unit (resiment, etc.), its structure and equipment. Providing materials for the clothing repair shop. Standards for the issue of repair materials. The procedure for giving property into repairs and receiving it back.

Exercise 2. Planning the work of the clothing repair shop. Standard amounts of work to be accomplished. Internal arrangements of the shop. Organizing the work of tailor shop. The shop's responsibility for the quality of repairs.

SUBJECT 7: HOW TO PREPARE THE CLOTHING FOR REPAIRS

Requirements to be made of articles of uniform given into repairs. The procedure of chosing and preparing articles of clothing for repairs. Ripping of pressing sears. Stitching worm-out parts together. Cleaning, steaming, and institute the ripped articles. Choice of repair materials as to quality and color.

SUBJECT 8: HOW TO PUT ON PATCHES

Gutting patches to size and pattern. Putting on the patches by means of stitching, sewing on from above, and sewing on from below.

SUBJECT 9: REPLACING INDIVIDUAL PARTS

Outting out individual parts to replace parts that are worn out. Preparing and sewing such parts (sleeves, collars) for the overcoat and for the pull-over shirt ("gimmastyorka").

SUBJECT 10: REPAIRS OF SHAMS, BUTTON HOLES, AND FASTEMINGS

Repairing seems that are ripped open. Whip-stitching button holes. Repairs of fastenings. Sawing on buttons.

SUBJECT 11: THE INSPECTION AND MARKING OF FULLY REPAIRED CLOTHING

Inspection of the fully repaired clothing, and determining its quality.

bundles

Marking the articles of clothing. Putting the articles in parkages and wrappings.

SUBJECT 12: SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REPAIRS OF HEADGEAR, KNITTED ARTICLES, FUR COATS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF FUR

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Chosing the repair material. The technique of repairs. Ironing the garrison cap. Putting ear-muffs in order. Aspairs on tents.

SUBJECT 13: ADJUSTMENT OF ARTICLES OF MILITARY CLOTHING

Tables of sizes. Determining size and number of measurement. First notions concerning various characteristics of the texture of cloth. Methods to be used in the selection of clothing. How to fit clothing. Checking the correctness of adjusting the sizes and fit of clothing.

SUBJECT 14: Bock-Keeping for the Shope

Exercise 1. Accounting forms used for the shop. Rules for making out the documents and keeping book of the property. Methods of storing the accounting documents.

Exercise 2. How to keep accounts of materials, inventories of equipment, and of material in appear.

SHOEMAKERS

Furgous of Training: 1. To give general information concerning the namer in which clothing supply is organising in units of the regimental or battalion type.

2. To teach the processes of making shoe repairs.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

Energines to give instruction in the general problems of clothing supply organisation will be conducted in the form of discussions with the help of visual side. Types of Army footstear are demonstrated by making use of the corresponding openisms. Exercises in shoe repairs will be conducted in the shop, giving precitively demonstrations of the motheds to be employed.

The methods of book-keeping for the shop will be taught by warmanted:

prectical energises assembling the requisite data and preparing the documents. Page 136:

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

Ł		Designation of Subject	Number of Hours
**************************************	1.	Tasks and Organization of the Clothing Supply in units of the regimental or battalion type	2
	2.	Provision of Clothing Supplies to the Personnel	6
	3.	Utilization and Storage of the Clothing Supplies	6
	و ليا	Clothing Supplies in the Minor Units of an Army in Action	. h

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INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION CONTIDENTALY NUMBER PAGE NUMBER G-6387 135 Page 336: (cont'd) List of Subjects and Time spent on each Number of Designation of Subject Hours 5. Army Footwear Organization of Shoe Repairs in Units of the Regimental or Battalion Type..... 7. Repair Materials Sewing Seams and Putting on Patches 9. Attaching Shoe Soles Preparation of and Attaching the Heel 10. 31. Processes of Civing Finish to the Footwear Repairs on Felt Footsear2. adl The Procedure of Recurring Repair Footwear 2.3. How to Fit Shoes 74:-Book-Keeping for the Shoe-Repair Shop £5. 36. Preparing and Sewing in the Inner Sole and Half-Sole ... 10 Fastening down the Water Finished Products and Changing 17. vaeir-Pasitien 18. 19. Methods and Nature of Medium Repairs on Leather and 20. TOTAL 165 SUBJECT 1: Tasks and Organization of the Clothing Supply in Units of the Regimental or Battalion Type Tasks, organization, and functions of the clothing supply in units of the regisertal or battalion type. Duties of junior specialists in clobbing supply. Proceedings and duties for the duties of shop supervisor. SUBJECT 2: Provision of Clothing Supplies to the Personnel Exercise 1. The private soldier's end the MCO's rights to receive clothing. The standards of supply and the period of time allowed for wear. Priorities and time

limits for the issue of clathing supplies. The procedure of issuing the supplies. Issuing a new (recruit's) outfit of clothing supplies. Exercise 2. The issue of clothing supplies at the time of transfer to another unit

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or grant of a lengthy furlough. Procedure for the issue of clothing when property is worn out, torn, or otherwise spoiled. The procedure of supplying special linen.

SUBJECT 3: Utilization and Storage of Clothing Supplies

Exercise 1. To protect property is the military duty of every service-man. Measures for protecting property at the company level and below. Marking individual pieces of clothing property. Checking on use and protection of the property. Discarding damaged property. Making use of damaged property.

Exercise 2. Structure and equipment of military clothing-supply storerooms. The procedure for receiving, storing, and issuing property at the storeroom. The storage of property at units of company level and below.

SUBJECT L: Clothing Supplies in the Minor Units of an Army in action.

Standards and procedure for the issue of clothing property. Seasonal changes of clothing property. Supply of clothing property for the sick and wounded evacuated to the rear zones. Organization for repairs of clothing property.

Bath and laundry service under field conditions.

SUBJECT 5: Army Footwear

Emercies 1. Types of leather material used in making Army footwear. Properties of the different leather materials. The simplest methods for determing the quality of leather materials.

Types of leather substitutes used in manufacturing Army footwear.

The characteristics of leather substitutes and methods of determining their quality.

Shoemaker's supplies and supplementary materials, methods of determining their quality.

Exercise 2. Requirements to be made with respect to Army footwear. Types of Army footwear. Nothods of sewing boots and shoes. Composition of the tool set for outting boots and shoes. Metermining sizes of footwear. Rules for putting on and taking off footwear. Methods of care and storage of footwear. Discarding leather footwear.

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Exercise 3. Types of felt footwear and methods of making it. Determining its sizes and qualities. Rules for care and storage of felt footwear. Discarding felt footwear.

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SUBJECT 6: Organization of Shoe Repairs in Unite of the Regimental or Battalion Type

Exercise 1. The importance of promptness and good quality in the repairs of footwear. Categories of repair on footwear. Repairs of footwear in company and smaller
white. Supplying repair and maintenance material to shoemakers in company and smaller
white. The repair shop of units of the regimental and battalion type; structure and
equipment of these shops. Supplying the shop with repair and maintenance material.

Standards for the delivery of repair and maintenance materials. The procedure of giving and receiving it back.

Exercise 2. Production plan for the shop. Standards of production. Internal order of work at the shop. Organizing the work of the shop. The shop's responsibility for the quality of its repairs.

SUBJECT 7: Repair Materials

lacile, supplementary, and accessory materials. Measuring and cutting the leather, rubber plate, synthetic leather, and kersey. Methods of preparing the pitched thread. Standards for the expenditure of meterials.

SUBJECT 8: Sewing Seams and Putting on Patches

the shape and dimensions of patches. Putting patches on footwear. Repairs of broken seems.

SUBJECT 9: Attaching Shoe Soles

Section and purpose of softening the leather. Smoothing out the softened repair repair statement the sole with wooden page and metal nails. How to fraction the limings, blemishes, and cuts. Fastening the sole under the hydraulic press.

SUBJECT 10: Preparing and Attaching the Heel

The importance of the heel on footwear. Preparing the heel. Sewing on the counter in preparation. Defects of attachment (sewing on).

SUBJECT 11: Processes of Giving Finish to the Footmear

Catting the edges of the sole and heel. Grinding, punicing, blackening and polishing the cut edges of the sole and heel. Finishing process with the muffler.

Pressing and cleaning the footweer. Defects of finish.

SUBJECT 12: Repairs on Felt Footwear

Preparing the felt for repairs. Repair and maintenance materials. Preparing

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felt soles from new felt and from felt boots of the 4th Category. Sawing felt boots.

SUBJECT 13: The Process of Receiving Repaired Footnear

Pequirements to be made of repaird footwear. Inspection and determination of the quality of the repairs. Determining the size. Marking. Packing the footwear.

SUBJECT 10: How to Fit Shoes

Determining length and width by measurement. Rules for use of the device for measuring feet. Methods of chosing and adjusting minuse footsear. How to wind the linen foot wrapes. Methods for determining whether the six footsear is properly fitted. Special characteristics of the fitting of felt footsear.

SUBJECT 15: Book-Leeping for the Shoe-Repair Shop

Ensuring 1. Nothers of book-keeping for the shop. Rules for making out the documents will heaping books for the many property. Storage of the accounting documents.

Energise 2. Accounting for the repair-and-maintenance materials. Accounting for the property received for repairs.

Energies 3. Accounting for installations and equipment. Auditing the shop.

SUBJUCTI6: Preparing and Sewing in the Innter Sole and Helf-Sole

The importance of the inner sole for footmear. Preparing the inner sole. Sesing in the inner sole and helf-sole. Defects of the seming-in.

SUBJECT 17: Fastening down the Outside Patterns and Incorations triumings
Aftering the rear com. Riveting fixtures to the heel. Putting on Exchange while
the shee is on the foot. Cutting the edges of triumings. Putting on the edge.
Passetive astechment.

SUBJECT 16: Fastening the Underside

The inner sole of the footweer. Putting down the underside. Fastening the underside with wooden pins and sewing devices. Defects in the fastening.

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SUBJECT 19: Chosing and Fastening the Heel

Chosing ready-finished and unfinished heals. Leveling out the heal. Fastening the heal. Defects of the fastening.

HORSESHOERS

- Propose of Training 1. To teach the soldier how to show a horse.
 - 2. To teach how to make horseshoes by hand.

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or wounded horse.

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3. To enable the soldier to give first aid to a sick

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The theoretical exercises will be conducted in the form of discussions, with extensive use of visual devices. The practical exercises must train the soldier correctly, quickly, and in a simple manner to shoe horses, to make horseshoes by hand, and to give first aid to a sick or wounded horse.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subject	Number of	Bours
J.	Horseshoeing in the Soviet Army	Sagaran Anna an Anna a Anna an Anna a	O/A MARKET LANGE TO LA
2.	The Anatomy and Physiology of the Lover Part of the Horse's Leg 2000000000000000000000000000000000000	20	
3.	Putting the Horse's Legs in Position	6	
110	Rules for Shoeing Horses	6	
5.	Snoeing Horses with Hoofs in Proper Condition	30	
క.	Diseased Conditions of the Horse's leg	6	
70	Shoring Horses that four themselves and are impeded	8	
3.	hoofs Shoring defective or sick kamen	1.6	
9.	First Aid to a Wounded Horse	OC	
30.	First Aid to Horses affected by Chemical Magne of	8	
700	Discoses of the Digestive Organs	Ž.,	
12.	Infections Diseases of the Horse	30	
23,	Arrangement of the Horseshoeing Shop and its Equipment	20	
Also	Making Horseshoes by Hami	30	
L:	TOTAL	170	-

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SUBJECT 1: HORSESHOEING IN THE SOVIET ARMY

Exercise 1. Priorities in shoeing the horses. Time allowed for changing hoxseshoes. The duties of the horse-shoes.

Exercise 2. Organization of the horseshoeing shop in the troop unit. Tools of the smith and horseshoer. Materials for the work of a smith-shop.

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SUBJECT 2: The Anatomy and Physiology of the Lower Part of the Horse's Log

Emercise 1: Bones, ligaments, and tendons of the lower part of the horse's leg.

Exercise 2: The circulatory and the nervous system of the horse's digit. The boof and its structure.

Exercise 3: The sensitive parts of the hoof. The growth of the hoof. Conditions favorable or unfavorable to the growth of the horny part of the horse's foot.

Exercise h: The mechanism of the hoof, and its significance. The effect of improper horsesheeing upon the growth of the hoof.

SUBJECT 3: The Structure of the Horse's Leg

Exercise 1. Proper and improper structure of the horse's leg. The influence of the structure of the horse's leg upon the shape of the hoof. Redenkinking the structure of the horse's leg.

Exercise 2. Showing for the most frequently encountered deviations in the structure of the house's log.

SUBJECT h: Rules for Showing Horocos

Exercise 1. Inspecting the horses before shosing them, and methods of hadding the horse while the shosing is in progress. Methods of holding the borse in position.

Exercise 2. Preparing the hoof for shoeing. Choice and preparation of the horseshoe.

SUBJECT E: Shoeing Horses with Woofs in Proper Condition

Exercise 1. Cleaning the heaf, preparing the horseshoe, fastening the horseshoe. Judging the finished job.

Exercise 2. Shoeing of baggage-train horses with winter shoeing and with summer shoeing.

Exercise 3. Shoeing of saddle horses with winter shoeing and with summer shoeing.

SUBJECT 6: Diseased Conditions of the Horse's Leg

Exercise 1. Enematic inflammation of the hoof, malanders, rotting of the frog. Exercise 2: Kneeding the sole injecting (pierwing) the frog. tightening and no

Exercise 2: Kneeding the sole, injecting (piercing) the frog, tightening and notching the rim.

SUBJECT 7: Shoeing Horses that have Cut themselves or are Impeded

Exercise 1. Practical methods of shoeing a horse that has cut itself.

Exercise 2. Practical methods of shoeing a horse that is clogged up.

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SUBJECT 8: Shoeing Defective or Sick Hoofs

Exercise 1. Causes of the formation of sick or defective hoofs, and the corresponding preventive measures.

Exercise 2. Types of horseshoes (flat, fully-convex, compressed, slanting, curved) and methods of putting them on the hoof.

Exercise 3. Other types of horseshoe (sharp, faced -- with soft and brittle horn) and methods of putting them on the hoof.

Exercise it. Shoeing a hoof with lengthwise fissures in the horn of the hoof, with cracks.

Exercise 5. Shosing a hoof with loos wall, with hollow wall.

SUBJECT 9: First Aid to a Wounded Horse

Exercise 1. Stopping the flow of blood. Placing a bandage on various parts of the body of the horse.

Exercise 2. First aid in case of drawged withers, injured back. Evacuation of wounded horses.

SUBJECT 10: First Aid to Horses Affected by Chemical Means of Warfere.

Exercise 1: Indications that the horse has been gassed. Giving first aid to a horse that has been gassed, or otherwise contaminated by a chemical agent.

Exercise 2. The means of antichemical defense for horses, and rules for using them. Decenteminating the horsesheeing tools.

SUBJECT 11: Diseases of the Digestive Organs

Exercise 1. The principals types of "colic," and their symptoms.

Exercise 2. Giving treatment in case of a colic, and measures of prevention.

SUBJECT 12: Enfectious Diseases of the Horse

Exercise 1. Canses of incidence of infectious diseases; measures for preventing an

outbreak of infectious diseases.

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Exercise 2. Principal symptoms of some of the infectious diseases: glanders, malignant anthrex, strangles, ringuera, lockjew.

Energian Subject 13: Arrangement of the Horshoeing Shop and its Equipment

Exercise 1: Types of forge, their construction, forge tools. Anvils, their choice, their installation. Horseshoeing tools. Materials for horseshoeing work: iron, steel, soal; their various types and quality.

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Book-keeping and accountability at the horseshoeing shop. Preparing Exercise 2. and subultiting statements of horseshoeing material. The procedure if discarding horseshooling tools and materials, and writing them off on the accounts. The duties of the horseshoeing instructor.

SUBJECT 14: Making Horseshoes by Hand

Making horseshoes: smooth, for saddle horses, with pins; for draft horses, with pins; with shortened, tapering catch and pin slanted backward, for the rear hoof of an inpeded horse; with slanting side branch; horseshoe for use in the mountains.

WAGONERS (PERSONAL TRANSPORT, PRINCE TRANSPORT)

Purpose of Training. 1. To teach the proper methods of maintenance and use of the horse, purpor care of the horse, and methods of first aid in case of wounds (injuries). To give basic potions concerning the diseases of the horse and measures of their prevention.

2. To teach the structure of sleighs, carriages, trucks, kitchems, heaters; and methods of using them and taking care of them.

3. To teach the methods of taking charge of freight, passon-

germ, ard overvation.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

Magazers (Fersonnel Transport, Freight Transport) are not called in for the special comi-monthly emoter. Arrangements for their training are made directly by the regular units (small units).

All of the exercises are conducted in a practical manner, and it is obligatory to demonstrate all the methods for care of the horse and team (freight), and for maintenence and use of the train.

P- 12 144;

Mist of Subjects and Time allowed for each

		Designation of Subject	Number	oſ	Kowra
Section of solutions	erskin maake kan de kristing en eerskin een eerskin een eerskin een een eerskin een een een een een een een ee Henrich een een een een een een een een een ee	15:11 / 1/2 //c. Horses occasions consequences	10		A STATE OF THE STA
	2.	Care of the Horse	- 30		
	3.	Feeding and Watering the Horse	30		
	ko	The Horse's Work	50		
	5,	First Aid to Sick and Wounded Horses	29		
	6.	Hamess, Pack-Loads, Horse Equipment, and Saddling (Packing) the Horse			

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INTELLIGENCE TR	RANSLATION CONFIDENTIALY NUMBER G-6387	PAGE NUMBER 343
	List of Subjects and Time allowed for each	
	Designation of Subject N	umber of Hours
70	The Structure of Sleighs and Wagons	8
8.	Composition, Use, and Repairs of the Wagon (Pack) Train	24
9.	Placing Loads on Sleighs, Wagons, and Fack Saddles	8
IO.	Controlling the Horse	6
\$ ## \$ ## 0	Rules for Moving the Train and Arranging it at a Stop	20
32.	Field Kitchens and Beilers	8
33.	Organisation of Transports and Evacuation in the Troop Unit	. 50
	TOPAL	: 260
TEN!	MRK: Drivers do not study Subject 12; they devote 8 hours The magnetic factorization of the magn	
of ?	Subject 4, and fiel? hours to the study of Subject 5.	T. Market
	SUBJECT 1: Billeting the Morses	n record
Revoled la	Construction of stables for horses. Billeting the horse	s in the stables
Bulles for med	dintelining cleanliness in the stables, and repairs of earth	eķn floor.
Malting tether	ers and keeping them in order.	cer (or NCO)
Exercise 2.	The internal order at a stable. Besponsibilities of the	
and of the si	hable orderly.	STOCKE STOCKE
Exercise 3.	Hilleting the horses at a camp, in cities or villages,	and during
field energis	Ses.	
1,1	SUBJECT 2: Care of the Horse	
RECTOLSO Re	The supportance of clean skin for the health of the horse	e. The rules
for, and teck	hnique of, cleaning a horse. Grooming the horse. Care of	the horse's
legs.		i de la companya de l
Exercise 2.	Individual care of the horse. Rules for hanging up and	probecting
the articles Page 115: wasning down	required for individual care of the horse. Bathing, spot the horse.	nging, and
Exercise 3.	Practical lessons in the technique of cleaning and groom	ing the horse.
	SUBJECT 3: Feeding and Watering the Horse	united to the state of the stat
Emercise 1.	Basic foods for an anny horse. Established forage stand	ards. Individ-

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ual forage standards. Substitutes for the basic foods. Rules for substituting one

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food to take the place of another. The importance of vitamines in the food for horses.

Emercise 2. The schedule (time) for feeding the horses. Preparing the feed for consumption. Time schedule for feeding. Mules for watering a horse.

Exercise 3. Feeding and watering horses under field conditions. Keeping horses on grass and pasture. Making use of locally available feed stuffs.

SUBJECT 4: The Horse's Work

Emercice 1. Besic notions concerning the work of the horse. The effect of work upon the horse's organism. Preparing the horse for work. Breaking the horse into its work gradually.

Exercise 2. Taking care of the horse during a march. Inspecting the horse before it is put to work; observing the horse while on the march; rules of movement. Places on the horse's body that are most likely to be injured by the harmess. Measures for preventing such injuries. Care of the horse during halts and after work. Taking care of the simplest disorders of the horse's shoeing.

SUBJECT %: First Aid to Sick and Wounded Horses

Exercise 1. Colice, and their causes and prevention. Rheumatic inflammation of the hoof. Sunstroke and heatstroke.

Exercise 2. Skin diseases resulting from inadequate care and maintenance. Wounds and contusions. Giving first aid to horses in case of a wound or of poisoning by chemical warfars agents.

Exercise 3. Basic symptoms of various contagious diseases: glanders, malignant enthrax, infectious anemia, ringuorm, mange, strangles. A general understanding of the causes of appearance and spread of contagious diseases among animals.

Exercise 42 Measures for the prevention and liquidation of contagious diseases.

Nules for dealing with horses that are suffering from a contagious disease. Profes-Page 146:
Sional veterinary assistance. The procedure for sending a sick horse to a veterinary hospital (veterinary field station).

SUBJECT 6: Harmess, Pack-Losde, Horse Equipment, and Harmessing the

Exercise 1: (Only for Wagon-Train Personnel and Drivers). The harness for a single horse, for a team of two, and for coupled teams. The parts of the harness, their

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purpose, and the method of getting them ready. Rules for disassembling and reassembling the harmess. Straightening out disorders and making minor repairs.

Exercise 2. (Only for pack-personnel and drivers.) The pack-saddle (riding saddle). menting the pack-saddle. Devices for carrying various types of pack-load.

Exercise 3. Saddle-maker's tools and their use.

Exercise 4. Fractical methods for placing and removing the pack on horses. Saddling end unseddling.

SUBJECT 7: The Structure of Sleighs and Wagons

Emercise l. The structure of sleighs and wagons; the parts and their uses.

Exercise 2. Discovering defects on sleighs and wagons. Making minor repairs.

> SUBJECT 8: Composition, OPERATION, and Repairs of the Wagon (Pack) Trein

Composition and maintenance of the wagon (pack) train in various kirds of weather. Care of the transport's wagon (pack) loads. Pariodic inspections. Cleaning, painting, and greasing the wagon (pack-saddle) and spare-parts (devices).

Exercise 2. Classification of wagon (pack-saddle) repair. The procedure for having pack-horse repairs made. The duties of the train attendant (wagoner, parkenning) attendent) to have pass repairs made to avoid damage.

SUBJECT 9: Placing Loads on Sleighe, Wagone, and Pack-Saddles

The freight-carrying capacity of sleighs and wagons. Standard loads. Methods of loading ammunition, boxes; containing armament or spare-parts, on sleighs, wagons, and pack-saddles. How to load food-supplies, feed stores, and packing congainers. Rules for transporting artillery freight. Measures to prevent loads from

being spoiled (breakage, bed weather) etc.). Controlling the

Page 117:

SUBJECT 10: Combasiliting the Horse

Mounting and dismounting, for wagoners. Holding the reins. Chosing Exercise.L. horses and giving them a trial run.

Exercise 2. Movement along a straight ling, turns, and stops. Halts, and backing up.

SUBJECT 11: Rules for Moving the Train and Arranging it at a Stop

Exercise.l. Extending the train into a marching column. Procedure (sequence) of movement. Rest halts. Camouflaging while on the merch, and during a halt. Measures for protection of the lead. Rules for disposing of the loads at a halt. Construction

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terreture to

Exercise 2. Special characteristics of movement over difficult terrain, over mountain roads and trails, at night, during the season of melting snow and bad roads, during the rinter season. Overcoming upgrades and downgrades. Moving through ratines gulches, ditches and mosts, and over embankments, and causeways and bridges. Grossing water-courses with the aid of floating equipment, through fords, and over ice.

Exercise 3. Measures to be taken for antisircraft and antitank defense, and for the antichemical protection of personnel, animals, and freight. Action in the event of an enemy attack.

SUBJECT 12. Field Kitchens and Boilers

Exercise 1. Simple-boiler, double-boiler, and three-boiler field kitchens, wakara boilers. Their structure and mode of operation. Accessories, equipment, and spare-parts for field kitchens.

Extraise 1. Storing the products, spare-parts, and accessories. Care and protection of field mitchess and mobile steam boilers. Defects of field mitchess and mobile steam boilers, and ways of eliminating them. Making minor repairs.

SUBJECT 13. Organization of Transports and Evacuation in

Exercise 1. The procedure of receiving freight and making out the necessary documents (Transportation request, authorization, ladius sheet, carte blanche). The procedure for delivering freight into storage.

Exercise 2. The system of transports going directly to the troops, and the procedure for evacuating the sick and wounded.

CLERKS

- Purpose of Treining. 1. To study the fundamentals of military property organization in the Soviet Army.
 - 2. To develop practical habits in preparing, checking,

guarding, and transmitting classified and unclassified documents, and in organizing that 183:

and heeping cooks for various types of property and for accounting purposes.

3. To teach the soldier how to make enumerations of items of property, and how to operate computing devices and typewriters.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

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The study of military office work, and military book-keeping and account ing is conducted by means of preparation and writing out of official papers, bookkeeping and accounting documents, keeping books and journals, and conducting business.

Special attention will be devoted to the ability to prepare clearly written and concise papers containing the necessary subject matter, as well as book-Accounting documents, and to express himself in a cultivated Russian style.

The enumeration and listing of property liens will be studied by independent working out of exercises efter the methods and technique of the work has bean explained and demonstrated in actual practice by the teacher.

List of Subjects and Time devoted to each

		Designation of Subject	Numbe:	r of Hours
militariti ing mining ng ng maniling Propinsia Janggark	unn - Princis Mindervähr er c		Supply Clerks	Personnel Clerks
Œĸ	22. 0	Fundamentals of the Organisation of Military Property	12	12
	2.	General Conduct of Office Business	20	50
	3.	The Routine of Dealing with Classified Matter	25	25
	4.	Archive and Filing Practices	6	6
	5.	Misting of Property and Temperating	55	55
	6.	Accounting of Personnel and Horses	Mile Ma	47
	7.	Book-Keeping and Accountability according to the Type of Supplies		
		a) Artillery and Technical Supplies		
		h) Automobile Supplies		
		c) Fuel and lubricants	47	
		d) Food Supplies and Feed		
		e) Baggage Grein and Clothing Supplies		
		POTAL	165	165
354	ETAHH.	The various parts of Subject 7 are studied by cle	rks accor	ding

to the type of supplies for which they are specialized.

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SUBJECT 1: Fundamentals of the Organization of Military Property

The organization of military property in units of the regimental or Exercise 1:

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or battalion type. Rights and duties of personnel in charge of military property.

The general procedure of requisitioning and issuing military property. Brief information concerning the organization of supplies.

Rescaled 2. The purpose and tasks of military book-keeping and accounting. General rules for keeping the books, and for preparing and formulating the book-keeping decuments. The classification of documents. Bules for correcting errors and false statements in books and accounting documents.

Resocise 3. Orders dealing with property (artillary supplies, technical property) and the method of preparing them.

SUBJECT 2: General Conduct of Office Business

Exercise is Cofficialn communications and their purpose. The duties of persons the head the right to correspond on official matters in the units of regimental or between the right. Basic legal principles applying to the conduct of business in a military office. Organization of office business in military units of the regimental or buttalion type. Types of blank forms, their was preparation, storage, and use. Types of right-any official documents, the manner in which they must be organized, written up and reproduced. Control over the work with reproducing machines and typewriters.

The storage of reproducing machines and typewriters.

Exceeding 2. Organizing the reception of correspondence. Fostal certificates. Types of receiving and journals for registration of incoming correspondence. The technique of receiving correspondence in a military units of the regimental or battelion type.

Perjectoring official papers and transmitting them for report and according to their purpose. Filling out official blank forms. General obligations incumbent upon persons under execute official documents. Time limits on official papers. Official rubler stands, and the authority to have them. Places for keeping rubber status and seals. Properation of documents going to higher and to lower schelons.

Appreise 3. The methods of forwarding correspondence. The forms used for books and journals used to register outgoing correspondence. The use of envelopes. Addressing correspondence.

The procedure of forwarding letters by meil and by messenger. Record Page 150: of actions taken. The conduct of business and the filing of papers. File references

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in books and journals. Control over the storage and protection of service documents. Giving out information and making copies of documents. Remarks placed on documents conserming information given and copies made. Proparing papers for filling.

SUBJECT 3: The Routine of Dealing with Classified Matter Exercise 14 Ceneral information concerning secret correspondence and records. The responsibilities and duties of persons headling classified matter. Lists of classiffied documents. Forms used for the documents and for the books accounting for the documents. Rubber stamps and seals, and their purposes. Higher and lover classift. cations and the use of rubber steaps. The authority and rules for classifying documents and declarativing them. Method of forwarding and registering classified motter. The of envelopes, use of clips and seals. Hendling and storing classified meterial. Making lists of classified documents and file cards for the index. Eules for withdrawing documents from the files.

The method of handling classified documents while working with them. Energies 2. The reproduction of classified documents. Methods of accounting for reproduction and disseminables of classified documents. The storage of classified documents. The procedure of giving out information concerning classified matter. Essercice 3. Use of the telphone and telegraph. The nature of official business that may be hardled over the telephone.

SUBJECT 4: Archive and Filing Practices

Francisc L. General remarks concerning the establishment and maintenance of archives. Equipment and maintenance of the archives of a military unit of the regimental or buttalion type. Forms of book-keeping on the contents of the archives. Records, labels, list, and file cards; their forms and purposes. Reception of material for fixing in the unit's archives. Requirements concerning archive material when in is received and issued. Documentary entries relating to receipt of documents for the archives.

Ensuring 2. Accounting for archive documents and their care in storage, methods of using them, and time limits upon their storage. The procedure of handing out archive documents and the preparation of the entries that have to be made. The destruction of archive documents when the time for keeping them has expired. Preparing records concerning the destruction of archive material.

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SUBJECT 5: Mating of Property and Type-Writing

Exercise 1. Approximate and simplified enumeration in whole and fractional numbers. Bules for rounding out figures.

The metrical system of measurements. Units of measurement for length, area, volume, weight. Formula for computing area, volume, weight. Computation in concrete numbers. Percentages.

Emercise 2. Work on office accounting. Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Computing percentages on accounts.

Exercise 3. Work on the marker machine. The functioning of the corputing machine addition, subtraction, division, and multiplication. Checking on the work of the computing machine.

Computing tables. The structure of computing tables and rules for using them.

Promise h. Familiarity with the otructure of the typewriter, with its use, and with the rules for operating it.

for SUBJECT 6: Accounting of Personnel and Horses

Exercise 1. The regulations that affect the accounting for personnel. Daties and responsibilities of personnel in charge of the accounting for personnel, and restheds of preparing an accurate account. An enumeration of the forms, books, and blanks used in the enumeration of personnel and accounting for it. Table of periodic reports to be made on the numerical strength and the fif effective strength for combat.

Respective 2. Accounting for personnel in the squad and in the platoon. The personnel roster of the squad and of the platoon; its form, method of preparation, and rules for keeping it. Evening check and roll call by the list.

Personnel rester, the company personnel in the company (battery, squadron). The personnel rester, the daily return, its purpose, rules for preparing it and keeping it. Resping the books. Roster of NCO's and harvared according to length of service, age, and military occupation specialty. Forms of accounting, their purpose and preparation. Storage of the documents.

Therefore it Accounting for personnel in the infantry (artillery) battalion. The personnel roster, the alphabetic record book, the personnel accounting book, the

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daily strength report. Accounting for NCO's and privatesz who are every from the unit, according to age and time of service. Writing up the accounting documents and stor-ing them. The different types of accountability, their purpose, mode of preparation and submission.

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Exercise 5. Personnel accounting at the level of the regimental arrandomic type unit. The types of accounts, their purposes, and the methods of keeping them. Keeping personnel records for the officers of the unit. The officer's service record and the procedure of keeping it. Autobiography. Photo caude. Personal description. Attestations. Certificates bearing on promotion to the next higher military rank. List of attestations, certificates, and supplementary personal files.

Provise 6. Account of transfer personnel and attached in roomel. Resping the personnel records of civilian personnel. Making entries in the work records. The summerizing procedure of attaching me personnel data and presenting the results to a higher staff. Chacking on the condition of personnel records in the subtrdinate units; making changes in the service record of privates and NCO's.

Exercise 7. Practice in preparing first drafts of order: for the regimental type of unit.

Exercise 8. Fersonnel accounting at the level of the division and above. Types of recording and accounting deciments. Their purposes, elablishment, and methods of keeping them. Checking on material submitted by the dispordinate units. Rules and methods for the preparation of summary accounting deciments and for presenting them to higher headquarters.

Exercise 9. Accounting for replacements who have ellipted. Documents for the reception and transfer of replacements. The procedure of informing the source of replacements of their arrival. Account of discipling punishments and commendations of the companies, and at regimental and divisional headquarters.

Exercise 10. Accounting for horses kept at the reliments and the latter's subordinate units. Types of accounting documents and meterial of keeping them. Stable records SUBJECT 7:

SERGINITY

Book-Keeping and accounting according to the Type of applies

a) AFTILLERY AND TECHNICAL SUPPLIES

Emerclase 1. Organization and system of accompling. Characteristics of the ac-

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counting documents and method of preparing them.

Exercise 2. Accounting at the level of the company (battery), infantry (artillery) and battalion, regimental artillery supply depot.

Thereise 3. Accounts for ammunition on hand and in movement, methods of preparing these accounts and submitting them.

Exercise h. Accountability for artillery remounts.

Exercise 5. Accountability for the presence, condition, and movements of artillery

property. Page 153.

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Exercise 5. Special characteristics of artillery property remaining for an army in the field (in wartine).

Exercise 7. Accounts and accountability at the divisional level. Organization and system of accounts. The objects of the accounting. Basic accounting documents and and basic accounting books; methods of beeping them.

Exercise 8. Types of accountability, methods of a stablishing and presenting them.

Listing of combat losses and methods of accounting for them. Special characteristic of accounting activities for on army in the field (in vartime).

b) AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

Exercise 1. Naterial accounting for motor vehicle property. Basic documents for incoming and outgoing material. Bills of lading, invoices, receiving documents, packing lists, receiving and issuing records, powers of attorney.

Response 2. Accounting for quantity and quality. Card-index accounting, methods of making out and storing the cards.

Exercise 3. Books of individual accounting for motor vehicles, journal to be kept by the technical check point, reception-issue records for motor vehicles in repairs and for transfer to another unit, driver's receipt for a motor vehicle.

Exercise 4. Books to keep account of damage and breakage; method of filling out the forms and keeping the books.

Journals to show the presence and technical condition of motor vehicles, combat report, bill of lading and lists of contents or parts; the manner of keeping, writing up, and filling out the foregoing journals.

BYTHE STATE

e) FUEL AND LUBRICANTS

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Exercise 1. The methods of preparing reports on requirements for fuel and lubricants. Documents required for the issue of fuel and lubricants (issue of bills of lading, transport permits) and the methods of entering these documents on the account books.

Exercise 2. Enumeration of the documents made out to keep account of fuel and lubricants, packing materials, and filling equipment.

Exercise 3. Dividing up the property into categories according to its technical condition.

Exercise 4. Trip tickets. Method of filling them out and completing them; their destruction and storage as documents required for strict accounting.

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Exercise 5. Books to account for the work done by the motor vehicles and for the expenditure of fuel and lubricants; their purpose; and how to fill them out end wid up the monthly totals. The books to account for fuel and lubricant materials and property; their purpose, and methods of filling them out. Journals concerning the improvement expenditure of fuel and lubrished materials; how to keep them and end them up and turn them in. Reports on proper and used up oil, and the method of preparing them.

Exercise 6. Detail for issue and reception of fuel and lubricants. The details working period. Hill of lading for fuel and lubricant materials and property. Authorization Exercises to receive fuel and lubricant materials and property; how to draw it up; requirement to keep stubs; how to fill them out.

Emercise 7. Standards of natural loss of fuel and libricants in reception, storage, and issue, and methods of listing the losses. Methods of listing fuel and lubricant materials and property on the basis of the inspection records. Occasions for records:

Quisitioning inspection records. Documents to report excessive spoiling or loss of materials. The issue of a certificate for fuel and lubricants, and the drawing of allowances on that basis.

Exercise 5. Exercise of the documents on which the accounting for feel and labricant materials and property is based. Monthly accounting for movements of fueld and labricant materials; reports on property transfers; and the method of preparing these documents.

Report on the number of vehicles present and on the quantity of refuel-

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ing materials required. Teble of regular portodic reports that have to be submitted in pasce times and in time of war.

e) FOOD SUPPLIES AND FEED

Exercise 1. The conditions and regulations that govern the preparation of records and accounting for food supplies (and feed), and for the material used in handling them, and the blank forms used for systematized accounting. Rules for preparing and drawing up the documentation required for incoming and outgoing supplies and property.

Exercise 2. Accounting at food-feed supply storercoms. Making out the papers required for reception and issue of food-feed supplies, packing material, and other equipment required for the operation of these stororoms. The procedure of making the daily reports, and the disposal made of these documents by the warehouse in charge. Accounting by the kitchens and dininghalls. Record of the number of eaters. The check-sheet and rules for keeping it. Accounting for dishes and other equipment in the mitchen and diming room.

Accounting for the regimental-type bakery. Keeping records on flour Egorcise 3. received for the bakery. Accounting for the flour and the bread. Losses of weight in baking. Norms for the loss of weight in baking. Blank forms for the accounting, and the method of filling them out. Checking on bakery accounts.

Records to be prepared concerning the reception of food supplies, packing materials, and other food-supply property from warehouses of the Ministry of War, from the contractor's supply bases, out of the secondary supply stores of military units, and obtained from local sources. Records of the issue of food supplies: to the kitchen and to individual members of the military personnel; while on the march; to a military unit; from a warehouse; in cases of further processing or of spoiling; in cases of accidental or natural losses.

Exercise 5. Accounting for packing, dishes, and other equipment. Entering the transactions of receipt and expenditure on the account books. The system of circulation of documents.

Exercise 6. Accounting of personnel and horses present for supplies. Keeping a daily record of personnel and horses present for food supplies. The procedure

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of carrying for rations and dropping from rations. Certification for rations of food and forage; its purpose; rules for filling out the certificates; and rules for issuing the rations. Meeping account of blank forms for ration accounting.

Entroice 7: Special characteristics of accounting for rations and forage: in units below the regiment on detached duty away from the regiment; on troop trains; in terop units of an arry in the field.

Emergica 8. Bood-Supply and forego accounting at the level of the division and above. Food-supply and forego accounting documents at the level of the division and available above. Ecords to show the quantities of supplies anxious and the requirements of the broop units. Supplies on hand and in course of transfer at the divisional atomage depot. Types of accountability and table of to show the regular periodic reports to be made.

Lacredse 9. How to prepare an accounting report on food supplies, forage and packing materials. How to prepare the regular reports. Resping accounts in the event of divisioning recommendation or departure of the unit. The accounting responsibilities for foodsupplies and forage, and the procedure of preparing and submitting these accounts.

Exercise 10. Taking inventory of food supplies and forage, and of the corresponding and probling made talk and other property; the purpose of the inventories, the manner in

age its:
which they are organized and conducted. Proparation of the inventory documents and
the names in which they are submitted.

e) Charles Supplies

Exercise 1. Deciments, books, and index-cards used in the accounting for clothing, beggege-train equipment and furniture; braid characteristics of these types of record, and their wass. Proper accombing at the Quartermaster unit and at the warehouse.

Deciments recording receipt (arrival) of property. Entering the arrival of incoming property on the accounting books as they are being handled or stored at the troop unit (regimental type).

Making but the documents required for issuing property: issue to the sub-units of the regiment; distribution to individuals of the regimental personnel for their as personal use; transfer of property to another unit; issue at the ware-house; enorthered and losses due to accident; property lost by individuals of the unit.

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Circulation of documents. Checking on the completeness of sets of property. Exercise he Record of individual pieces of baggage-train property. Accounting for baggage-train property sent away for repairs of cleaning. The procedure for the warehouse in charge to pass on documents for the files of the quartermaster unit

supply property. Exercise 5. Special characteristics of accounting for emergency-supplies xxxxxxxxx copy of the individual clothing and equipment

The Elekhingneerishissisvandxissappressancexxxxx record, and its purpose. Accounting for personal property received for storage from NCO's or private soldiers. Property accounting in units below the level of the regiment. The procedure, for

the small units, in requisitioning and receiving property, issuing it to members of the personnel, and transferring it from one and unit to enother. Documents to be prepared for turning in property to the warehouse.

Exercise 6. Accounts of clothing property on the company books, on the individual clothing and equipment record, and in the personal identification booklet of the individual soldier. Preparing lists of property lost with men going into other units. Special characteristics of accounting for property issued to men on recall for refresher training ("sbory"). The procedure of checking property records of the small units against the records of the quartermaster administrative units.

Exercise 4. Accounting at the shope. Accounting for the repair and maintenance material, for the repaired property, fixed material and equipment. Papers to be made out when receiving property for repair and when issuing the repair property. Exercise 8. Special characteristics of accounting for property of the troop units of an army in the field. Accounting for clothing property in units of the divisional type. Documents required for the accounting and issue of property. Accounting for clothing property on hand or in course of transfer at the regiments and at the warehouse of the division.

Types of accountability and table of regular periodic reports. Exercise 9. procedure for writing up and submitting accounts of clothing property, and reports on requirements as to clothing property. Accounting in the case of reorganization or transfer of a military unit to another location. Clothing property accounting for the division; procedure for writing it up and submitting it.

Taking inventory of individual and clothing property; the purpose Exercise 10. and organization of the inventories, and the method of conducting them. Documentary

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formulation of the results of the inventories, and the procedure of submitting the inventory data.

QUARTERMASTERS

Furnose of Training. 1. To teach the organization of company (battalian) property and the duties of the company (battalian) quartermaster; standards of the daily food rations for personnel; the organization of the supply of neals at permanent barracks and in the field; standards for supplies of clothing and forage.

2. Is To develop the requisite habits as regards use, repairs, storage, and accounting of proper in the minor units.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The lessons dealing with the company (babbalion) food, forage, and clothing supplies are conducted in the form of discuspions, basing the discussions on the property supplies of the regiment.

The processes of accounting for property to the subordinate units will be saught by means of practical preparation and writing up of relevant documents.

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List of Subjects and Time allowed to each

and a Property of the Signature	Designation of Subject	Numicer of	Hours
1.	General Information on the Subject of Troop Property	2	
2.	Property Organization in the Company (Battalion)	ž.ţ.	
3.	Organization for Feeding Personnel at Barracks	ļį	
1 =	Organization for Feeding Personnel in the Field	12	
5.	Feed Supplies for the Horses	lt .	
6.	Food Supplies for Small Units on Detached Daty	6	
7.	Food Supplies for Troops on the March	2	
8.	The Procedure of Octaining Clothing Supplies for the Small Units	8	
9.	Furnishing Clothing Supplies to the Individual So	16	1
10.	Storage of Clothing Property in the Small Units	12	
21.	Protection of Clothing Property	14	

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PAGE NUMBER NTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION 158 Mist of Subjects and Time allotted to each Page 158: (cont'd) Number of Hours Designation of Subject 6 Repairs of Clothing Property 72. 3 Eathing and Laurdry Services 33. Organization of Property Accounting in Small 14 a 2 Accounting for Clothing Property 32 15. Accounting for Food and Forage Supplies of a Unit 16. 6 on Detached Buty Accounting and Maintenanco of Armament, Ammunition, 27 . 32 and Technical Supplies TOTAL 165 SUBJECT 1: General Information on the Subject of Troop Property SHIP DESTRUCTOR General notions on the subject of troop property. The tasks connected Tiretaine. with troop property. The organization and basic functions of the property agencies of the regiment. SUBJECT 2: Property Organisation in the Company (Battalion) * Andrewall The tasks and functions of company property. The management of company property. The rights, duties, and responsibilities, with respect to property, in cushent upon the following: 1st Sergeant, Assistant Platcon Commander, Squad Commander, Quartermaster. The procedure to be adopted by the following to give or receive duty assignments relating to company property: let Sergeant, Assistant Platoon Commander, Quarternaster. Page 159: SUBJECT 3:

Organization for Feeding Personnel at Barracks

Daily ration norms for NCO's and private soldiers. The precedure of carrying for rations and dropping from rations. Procedure of preparing meals and issuing them. Freparing the dining hall for the meal. The procedure of bringing food into the dining hall, receiving it there, and of removing it from the dining hall. Providing warm food for personnel on daily detail. The procedure of making a statement of quantitles issued.

> SUBJECT h: Organization for Feeding Personnel in the Field Organizing the food supply squad, and the duties of the personnel on duty.

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Organization of the FEAD (punkt khosyaynstvennoge dovol'strips - food supply point ?)
The bringing up and storing of food supplies. The preparation of meals in mobile
hitchers. Means and procedure of furnishing cooked meals and dry foods to advanced
possitions under various types of combat conditions. The procedure of issuing cooked
needs and dry foods. Preparing meals from concentrated and ordinary food products,
by the soldiers themselves, in mess kits and bushets. The emergency food supply
corried by the soldier, its purpose, and the procedure of issuing it.

SUBJECT K: FEED SUPPLIES FOR THE HORSES

Fred rations. The procedure of carrying horses for rations and dropping them from retions. Untelling forege from the regimental ators house and issuing trait's own storage place for.

12.70 the managemental feeds and forego. Time schedule and procedure for lasting field to the horses. Bules for feeding unimals. The stable sergeant's fitting with respect to the feeding of the horses.

SUPPLIED 6: Food Supplies for Small Units on Detached Buty
Covering food supplies and forage from the regimental food storage and
delivering it to the small unit. Standards and procedure for placing food supplies
and forage on majors and mobile bitchess. Releasing food products to the kitchess.
Supplying cocked foods, bread, and sugar. Issuing forage to the horses.

SUBJECT 7: Food Supplies for Troops on the March
Lasming food on a troop train. Supplying food for consumption on route

For the departors and individual soldiers. Converted rations.

SUBJECT 8: The Procedure of Obtaining Clothing Supplies for the Shall Units

The procedure for small units to obtain clothing supplies from the regimental wavehouse. Checking quantity and quality of the property received. Delivcring the property to the small unit. The reception of property going to Miors and private soldiers coming in from another regiment or transferred from another cuall unit. The procedure of issuing property from the regimental wavehouse to one of the small units.

SUBJECT 9: Furnishing Clothing Supplies to the Individual Soldier

Exercise 1. The private soldier's and the MCO's right to receive clothing property.

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Exercise 2. Preparing uniforms, footwear, and personal equipment for issue. Marking assigning the articles and innering them to the individual soldier or NCO.

Exercise 3. Furnishing clothing property to men called in by the draft. Issuing clothing property to soldiers and NCO:s transferred down from the regiment, transferred to another small unit, or going out on a long-term furlough.

Exercise 1. Procedure to provide clothing property in cases where the article is worn out before its proper time, or else is torn or otherwise spoiled. How to provide the small unit with bed-clothing, special clothing outfits, and sport wear.

SUBJECT 10: Storage of Clothing Property in the Small Units

Exercise 1. Structure, equipment, and maintenance of the store-room. Placing clothing property in storage, and putting it way. Care of the property during the best demaging influeces.

Storing process. Measures to (taken against annex) ((rodents, moths, etc.)).

Exercise 2. Procedure for receiving in storage personal belongings of private soldiers or NCO's who are absent on a short furlough, or on outside duty, or who have been sent to a military hospital or to the guardhouse. Procedure for returning such personal property.

SUBJECT 11: Protection of Clothing Property

Emercise 1. Protection of clothing property is one of the military duties of every member of the service. Rules for wearing uniforms and personal equipment. Rules for Page 161:

putting on foot cloths. How to take care of the personal outfittings: cleaning, airing, greasing or oiling, drying.

Exercise 2. Using the kit bag to carry food, and food-supply articles and articles of daily use. Use of the poncho (shelter half.

Exercise 3. Procedures for inspecting property in use. The duties of the NCO and the private soldier in the matter of protecting clothing property.

Emercise 4. Putting up a tent for use on the march, and for use in camp. The care and maintenance of tents.

SUBJECT 12: Repairs of Slothing Property

The construction, equipment, and maintenance of a small repair shop in the subordinate units. Supplying the requisite repair materials. Having minor repairs made by the soldiers themselves. Procedure for giving things into repair at the

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regimental electhing repair shop, and for receiving them back from repairs.

SUBJECT 13: Bathing and Laundry Services

How to organize the bathing and laundry service. Time schedules and priorities for taking a bath. Procedure for changing into clean underweer. Standards for issuing scap, and procedure for obtaining it. How to arrange for the masking of uncertainty hendkerchiefs, skindal accurationary detachable collar limings, and foot clothe by the soldiers themselves.

SUBJECT 1h: Organization of the Property Accounting in Small Units

Bequirements to be made of property accounting in the small units. Special characteristics of the accounting documents used in small units. Duties of the First Sergeant and the Quarternaster (Supply Sorgeant) with respect to the accounting for property in the small units.

SUBJECT 15: Accounting for Clothing Property

Exercise 1. Proparing and drawing up documents to enable the small unit to obtain electrical property from the regimental warehouse, and for issuing the property to private soldiers and NOC's. Noting down the received and issued clothing property in the occapants clothing account book, in the soldier's personal identification book-individual records for bot, and in districted accords for bot, and in districted accords for bot, and in districted accords to persons called in for the draft.

Exercise 2. Propering and drawing up the documents required when a small unit turns in clothing property to the regimental warehouse. Entering the surremiered property on the company's property accounting book.

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By croise 3. Accounting for clothing property that belongs to NCO's and private soldiers who are every from the regiment, or arrive from another regiment, or are being transferred from one unit to another within the same regiment.

Emercise h: Time schedules and procedures for the small unit to submit its accountsupply section of the staff.

SUBJECT In: Accounting for the Food and Forage Supplies of a Unit on Detached Duty

Preparing and writing up documents to obtain food and forage supplies from the regimental wavehouse, and documents concerning issue of food supplies to

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the kitchen and of forage for the horses.

SUBJECT 17: Accounting and Maintenance of Armament, Ammunition and Technical Supplies

Exercise 1. The precedure for obtaining, storing, and protecting amament, ammunition, and technical supplies. Rules for the transport of ammunition.

Emercise 2. Rules for care of the weapons taking care of it while living in barracks, in camp, and on the march. Procedures for inspection and control over maintenance of the weapon at the company level. Categories and sets of technical supplies property. Keeping makik portable entrenching equipment in a condition of readiness. Repairs of armament and technical supplies.

Exercise 3. Accounting for quantity and quality of armament and technical equipment in the sub-units of the regiment.

The accounting documents and the procedure for writing them updecounting for amunition at the company level. The procedure for issuing and accounting for amunition issued to the guards (sentries). Issuing armement and
technical supplies for use. The documentation required when weapons and technical
supplies are given turned in for repairs.
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PROGRAM FOR PERFECTING THE SKILLS OF THE DRIVERS OF COMBAT, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND TRANSPORT AUTOMOBILES AND TRACTORS

- Furpose of Training. 1. To perfect the soldier's knowledge concerning the structure of the automobile (tractor).
- 2. To develop strongly established habits concerning the technical servicing of automobiles (tractors); to teach the soldier to notice and remove any disorders of the automobile (tractor) under combat conditions.
- 3. To achieve absolute technical mastery in driving the automobile (tractor) under any conditions whatsoever.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

l. Exercises for the specialist training are for the most part conducted by practical methods, directly on the automobile (tractor), using technically equipped class rooms, parks, and shops.

The exercises must include the demonstration and study of the func-

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thoming of a properly regulated assembly (mechanism, device) that is in perfect condition, and an opportunity for the soldier himself to handle and operate the device in question, by way of illustration. After that the student must be trained to form habits for making an inspection and check of the technical condition of the emboundaries (tractor), discovering defects in the functioning of the various assemblies, machanisms, and devices, removing any irregularity or defect he may discover.

Special attention should be devoted to study of the material, and to rules for operating those makes of automobiles (tractors) which enter into the configuration of their unit, division, etc. At the same time a study must be made of the special structural characteristics and operation of other Bussian makes of cubomobiles (tractors).

Page 15h:

2. Fractical work with the material is done on automobiles (tractors) actually in use; and in this connection care must be taken to emable all of
the students to work at the same time. Practical work must be done according to
the technological charts.

The development of proper hebits in servicing and repairing automobiles (tractors) is effected by using automobiles (tractors) that in view of the reason of the year, or in view of the period of time for which they have been in two, sequire ore type or another of servicing or repairs. With this purpose is this work, view and the plan of operations.

In The beaching of traffic rules is conducted in specially equipped class rooms, or sand boxes, and in actual practice cut on the terrain (on roads and in inhabited localities).

The class rooms and other localities where the exercises are contracted must be equipped with road signs, kirkinsiyanksyn merkers, and so forth.

list of Subjects and Time allotted to each

	weet Succession or part of	Number Drivers of Com- bat. Admin.zm2 Veh. (Tractors)	Transport Ve-
in the	General Structure of the Automobile (Tractor)	2	A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
80	The Noter	3.8	32
3.	The Feed System	12	8
30	The Ignition System and the Electrical Equipment	20	15

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Des :	ignation of Subject	Drivers of C bat and Admit Vehicles(Tra	n. pořt Vel	
5.	Structure and Functioning of the Start- ing Devices	2	2	
. S.	Study of the Structure and Care of the Power Transmission	Ŀ	A	
7.	Amming Gear and Steering Mechanism	20	20	
8.	Operating the Vehicle	16	Ilı	
9.	Preparing the Automobile (Tractor) for Spring and Summer Operation	6	6	
10.	Technical Servicing	30	30	
ll.	Fwels and Lubricante	2	2	
32,	Driving Automobiles and Tractors	8	9760	
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other consumers of easy garages	Special Structural Characteristics of Terrain-Going Vehicles (GAZ-63,215-151 and the New Types of Tractors	36	36	
34.	Preparing Automobiles (Tractors) for Autu Winter Operation	ann- 6	6	
15.	Traffic Rules for Military Auto-Roads, an the Corresponding Rates of Speed	d lı	Èį	
36.	Preparation for Use of New Automobiles (T tors) and Old Vehicles Seturned from Majo Repairs	X.	2	
	The Regulating Work to be Done in Connect with Technical Servicings No. 1, 2, and 3	ion 12	12	
	NOS.	AL 60	60	7
	Combined Tot	al: 200	175	

SUBJECT 1: General Structure of the Automobile (Tractor)

Classification of automobiles and tractors according to type, use, and road or terrain travel capacity. The operating and technical characteristics of mession-made automobiles and tractors. Types of special equipment for automobiles and tractors. Rules for the use and care of this special equipment. Automobile and tractor equipment for the transportation of troops, freights, and artillery systems.

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SUBJECT 2: The Motor

Exercise 1. The cycles of the internal combustion motor. The structure of the multiple-cylinder four-tact gasoline motor. Furpose, structure, and functioning of the creakpear mechanism. Construction data for the motor: the number of cylinders; the digmeter of the cylinder; the piston stroke; the operating volume of all the cylinders; the degree of compression; the maximum power; and the number of turns at maximum power. Importance and measurement of the before-mentioned characteristic.

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Value types of disorder; methods of discovering and removing them.

Emerciae 2. Furpose, structure, and functioning of the circulating mechanism. The advantages and disadvantages of high and low position of the values. Adjustment of the distributing sheft and of the distributing pinions. Moment of opening and choosing the values. The most commonly encountered irregularities; their discovery and climination. Chearances between values tests and plungers; method of theoling the chearances.

Himsels 10 The system of water-cooling with thermo-syphon and forced circulation. Himsels systems of cooling. The volume of the cooling system. The structure of the rodiator, ventilator, centrifugal pump, and thermostat. Disorders in the system of cooling. The consequences of overheating and overcooling the motor: Care of the cooling system.

insercise is. The importance of the lubricating system. Imprication under pressure, by spraying, and combined systems. The consequences of insufficient and or excessive lubrication. The devices of the lubricating system, their purpose and functioning. The most frequently encountered disorders; methods for discovering and climinating them. Care of the lubricating system.

SUBJECT3:

Purpose and structure of the feed system of the motor. The devices of the feed system; their purpose, structure, and functioning. High-pressure fuel purpose. The mechanism for regulating the fuel supply; mechanism for pumping by hand. The jet sprayer; the conditions under which it functions.

Rescise 2. Supplementary structures of the carburetor. Servicing the feed system of the motor. The most commonly encountered disorders; their discovery and correction. Regulating the devices of the feed system. Control and care of the feed

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systemo

SUBJECT 4: The Ignition System and the Electrical Equipment

Forereise 1. The structure and principle of action of the accumulator battery. Composition and preparation of the electrolyte. Rules for charging a battery and for checking upon its charge. The generator; its structure and principle of action.

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Regulating the force and voltage of the generator current. The most commonly encountered disorders of a bettery, generator, or relay-generator; methods of discovering and correcting the disorders.

Exercise 2. Ignition of the working mixture. Ignition devices; their purpose, structure, and mode of functioning. Advancing the spark, and the vacuum regulator for advancing the spark. Diagram to show the principles applied in the ignition system. The magneto; its purpose, structure, and mode of functioning. The equipment for obtaining ignition from the magneto. The most commonly encountered disorders; methods for discovering and correcting them. Care of the ignition system. Exercise 3. Purpose and structure of the starter; its disorders, and methods of correcting them. Care of the starter. Lighting and signal devices. Control and measurement devices. The disorders most commonly encountered in them; the means of discovering and correcting them. Care of the lighting and signal devices, and of the control and measurement instruments.

SUBJECT 5: Structure and Functioning of the Stafting Devices Technical characteristics, purpose, structure, and mode of functioning of the various starting devices. How to regulate the startint devices. Rules for cars and keeping. The most commonly encountered disorders, and methods of correcting them.

SUBJECT 6: Study of the Structure and Care of the Power Trans-

Exercise L. Purpose and general structure of the power transmission. Purpose, structure, and mode of functioning of the coupling, transmission case, distributor case, reduction gear, Cardan shaft, differential, and main drive gear of the automobile.

Exercise 2. Purpose, structure, and mode of functioning of the principal friction clutch, shift gear and main drive gear cases, flange friction clutch and flange transmission of the tractor. The front bridge. The most commonly encountered

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disorders; methods for detecting and correcting them. Servicing and care of the power transmission.

SUBJECT 7: Running Gear and Speering Mechanism

Exercise 1. Structure of the frame, axles, and suspension. Shock ebsorbers.

Wheels. Ecgulating the angle of convergence of the wheels. Regulating the degree of rigidity of the shock absorber of the spring suspension; the running gear of the tractor. Automobiles without frame. Independence of the suspension of the front wheels. The suspension of the leading track of a three-axled swtomobile.

wheels. The suspension of the leading truck of a three-axled automobile.

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Emercise 2. The tires. The general structure of the pneumatic tire. The procedure of changing tires. Care of the tixes. Repairs on impter tubes and casings under field conditions.

Exercise 1. The structure of the steering mechanism. Servicing and regulation. Detection of disorders, and methods of correcting them.

Exercise h. Purpose, structure, and mode of functioning of the brakes. Rules for operating, sorvicing, and regulating the brakes.

SUBJECT 8: Operating the Vehicle.

Exercise 1. The procedure for receiving, surrendering, and turning it over to a troop unit. The log for an automobile (tractor) and the numerical markings. Issue of a certificate entitling the holder to drive an automobile (tractor).

Exercise 2. The trip ticket and its purpose. The procedure for obtaining, fil-

ling out, and turning in the trip ticket. Recording and accountability for trip tickets. Practical method forfilling out the trip ticket. Record of the road mileage of the automobile (tractor). Measures for economizing fuel and lubricants. Planning the operation of automobiles and tractors.

Exercise 3. pparks and their uses. Types of parks. Structure of the park. Field parks and their equipment. Placing the automobiles (tractors) in a park. The internal regulations of a park. Measures of fire prevention and protection at the park.

Exercise 1. Preparing the automobile (tractor) for dead storage. The Procedure of storing the automobile (tractor) and removing its equipment. Servicing automobiles in dead storage and checking on their technical condition. Taking an automobile (tractor) cut of dead storage. Types of documents used for automobiles

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(tractors) in dead storage and the method of preparing them.

SUBJECT 9: Preparing the Automobile (Tractor) for Spring and Summer Operation

Exercise 1. Fractical work in preparing the cooling, lubrication, and feed systems, and the accumulator batteries for summer operation.

Emercise P. Practical work in taking care of the rubber equipment of the vehicle, the track assembly, the lubrication, feed, and coolling system, and the brakes.

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SUBJECT 10: Technical Servicing

Exercise 1. The purpose of the servicing. Inspection to check on the vehicle before it leaves the park. Checking the vehicle en route (during halts and at stop-overs). Daily technical servicing. Technical servicings No. 1, 2, and 3. Norms of time to be spent on the work of servicing. The extent of the work, and methods of accomplishing it.

Exercise 1. Practical work on technical servicings No. 1, 2, and 3.

Exercise 3. Special characteristics of the operation of a new automobile (tractor) or one that has just undergone major repairs. Special characteristics of the trial runs of a new automobile (tractor). Inspections during the period of the trial run, change of oil, cleaning the crank case and filter.

SUBJECT 11: Fuels and Lubricants

Emercise 1. Technical and operational requirements to be made of fuels. Standards of expenditure of fuel on various makes of automobiles and tractors. The different types of automobile and tractor fuel.

Exercise 2. The requirements to be made of lubricants. Motor oils and solid lubricants. Different types of oils and their properties. Standards for the expenditure of oil. Signs that indicate the lubricant is not fit for use.

SUBJECT 12: Driving Automobiles and Tractors

Exercise 1. Practice in driving an automobile (tractor). Starting and shifting across intersections
gears. Movement exercises and on curves. Movement over slippery roads, smooth
and over moist, mail snow. Eraking and halting. Rules for overcoming steep grades and descents, and movement across bridges. Towing another vehicle.

Exercise 2. Traffic rules for automobiles and tractors. Organizing the regulation of traffic. Road markers and signposts. Driving an automobile (tractor) over mountain

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roads. Rules for driving an automobile (tractor) in minimum column. Driving an automobile over roadless terrain. Driving an automobile (tractor) at night.

SUBJECT 13: Special Structural Characteristics of Terrain-Going Vehicles (GMZ-63, ZTS-151) and the New Types of Tractors

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Page 170.

Tectico-technical characteristics of the automobiles and tractors.

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Teneral characteristics: motors, power transmission, running gear, body, steering mechanisms, electrical equipment. Operating characteristics of automobiles and tractors.

Improject. Special characteristics of the structure of the motor, cooling system, inhrhection and feed system; ignition system and electrical equipment. Structure of the power transmission. The distributor box, the Cardan transmission. The reduction year. The main transmission and the differential. The principal friction year, the flame friction year and the flames transmission.

Emercine 3. Distinguishing characteristics of the running gear of automobiles and tractors: the rear and forward bridges, the suspension, the shock absorbers, wheels and times; the steering mechanisms: the steering gear, foot brake and hand brake. The structure of the hydraulic gear. Regulating the brakes; detection and correction of disorders. Special equipment.

SUBJECT 74: Preparing Automobiles (Tractors) for Automa-Winter Operation

for autumn-winter operation.

Proporation of the following cooling, laboricating, and the accumulator battery. Preparing the equipment for heating, warming-up, and starting the motor, digging tools, and anti-skid equipment. Anti-freeze liquids, their purpose and use.

Exercise 2. Practical exercises in preparing the automobile (tractor) for autumn-

SUBJECT 15: Traffic Rules for Military Auto-Roads, and the Corresponding Rates of Speed

Exercise 1. Traffic rules governing the movement of individual automobiles and automobiles in a column on military auto-roads. Duties of the driver in observing the traffic rules. Measures for suppressing violations of traffic rules on the reads. Special rules of movement carrying personnel or dangerous loads.

Exercise 2. Traffic regulation. Signals for regulating traffic in daytime and

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at night; their purpose. Traffic regulating agencies. Special characteristics of traffic regulation at intersections, road forks, bridges, water-crossings, and in inhabited localities. Compliance with traffic regulation signals.

SUBJECT 16: Preparation for Use of New Automobiles (Tractors) and Old Vehicles Returned from Major Repairs

Receiving an automobile (tractor) from major repairs. Trial runs:

regime of operation, time allotted for the trial run. Standards for the expendi-Page 171: ture of fuel and lubricants. Care and servicing of the vehicle.

SUBJECT 17: The Regulating Work to be Done with in Connection with Technical Servicings No. 1, 2, and 3.

Exercise 1. The purpose and procedure of regulating the mechanisms of the automobile (tractor). The extent of the regulating work done in connection with Technical Servicings No. 1, 2, and 3. Tools and devices used in the work of regulating Exercise 2. Regulating the mechanisms of the Automobile (tractor) in connection with Servicings No. 1, 2, and 3.

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